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Pentagon Planners Say Military Costs Will Top Estimates

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The senior planners of the four military services have told a Senate subcommittee that it will cost even more than the \$1.6 billion the president has earmarked for defense over the next five years to carry out all the military missions for which they have been told to prepare.

Their testimony may lead some in Congress to argue that they need even more money, and certainly every cent that President Reagan has asked for. But it has already led at least one senator influential on defense matters, Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, to ask whether Congress should scale down the program to fit the funds that are available. The testimony, in which the military planners said the administration has directed them to gear up for more contingencies than projected forces could handle, was made at a Senate Armed Services Manpower subcommittee hearing two weeks ago. It drew almost no notice at the time, and the Pentagon then classified the hearing transcript, but finally released it with minor deletions over the weekend.

U.S. Senator Optimistic on Budget Pact

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee has expressed optimism that Congress would produce a bipartisan budget package as an alternative to President Reagan's proposal. At the same time, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale called the administration's economic policies a "colossal" mistake.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the committee chairman, said the best hope for a budget breakthrough would be congressional agreement on new reductions in domestic "entitlement" programs for middle-income citizens, to persuade Mr. Reagan to accept military spending cuts and tax increases needed to reduce "frightening" budget deficits.

"Entitlements" are the continuing programs that are built into the budget and that often grow extensively over the years unless Congress intervenes.

Sen. Domenici's proposals call for cutting cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits and in pensions for retired military and civil service employees, for a federal salary freeze and for military budget cuts and tax increases, according to a member of his staff. The proposal would cut programs for the poor somewhat less than Mr. Reagan has proposed.

The senator said he agreed with the president's overall economic plan of "gradually reducing federal expenditure growth" and "gradually reducing the onerous effects of heavy taxation." He added: "I believe we're heading for compromise."

Mr. Mondale, however, charged that "the Reagan economic policies constitute one of the biggest and most colossal economic mistakes in modern economic history." He said that "if a change is not quickly forthcoming, I believe the American people will vote overwhelmingly in the 1982 elections" to repudiate the administration.

"People Are Scared" — "All across the American economic scene there is suffering, rising unemployment, bankruptcies," said Mr. Mondale, who is considering a bid for the presidency in 1984. "People are scared. This is a radical situation. Nobody believes in this budget. It can't work."

Sen. Domenici and Mr. Mondale made their comments during interviews on U.S. television Sunday.

Referring to his proposal that "would take something out of defense," Sen. Domenici said: "I don't want any misconception. Defense must grow. It's just how fast."

He said that the budget deficits projected under the Reagan budget proposals "are just too large" and that they threatened to choke off recovery from the current recession or to set off a new wave of inflation.

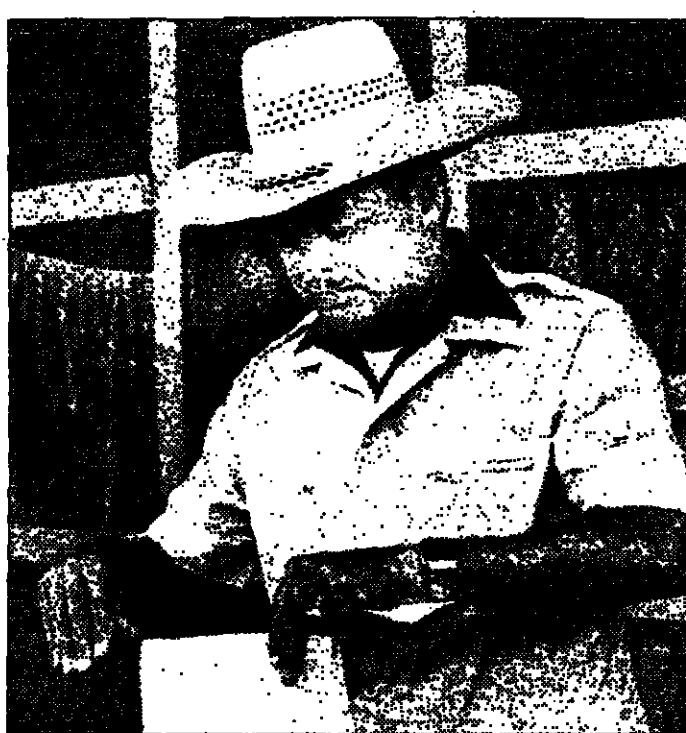
Most other Senate Republicans also have said the projected deficit for fiscal year 1983 under the Reagan budget is intolerable. The administration raised its deficit estimate for the year by \$5 billion last week, to \$96.4 billion, but Sen. Domenici said the 1983 deficit could be as high as \$160 billion if Congress did not enact the budget cuts Mr. Reagan has proposed.

Even if those cuts were made, he said, "our projections indicate that the deficits are growing rather than coming down, and that's frightening because almost everyone says that you cannot get sustained recovery" with such large deficits.

The best hope for a breakthrough, Sen. Domenici said, would be for congressional leaders to "put something together" to induce Mr. Reagan to back away from his rejection of any tax increase or cut in his military budget.

The senator suggested that Congress do this by proposing a bipartisan package that would cut domestic spending programs enough to convince Mr. Reagan "that we're for real on budget cuts."

"Once we put that package together," Sen. Domenici said, "I believe the president will compromise."



Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, a former defense minister backed by the ruling party, votes in Guatemala's presidential election.

Former Defense Minister Leads Guatemalan Vote

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — The military-backed candidate in the Guatemalan presidential election held an early lead Monday, but it appeared that none of the four contenders would win the absolute majority required for election.

Two candidates trailing in the early returns claimed irregularities in the voting and demanded a recount. Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, a former defense minister in the military-dominated government, was getting 37 percent of the votes to put him far ahead of the three civilian candidates, according to the latest official returns.

The outgoing Congress will

Salvadoran Rebels Plan Offensive Before Vote

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Within a few days the guerrilla high command of El Salvador will call for "a popular uprising" that the insurgents believe will make elections scheduled by the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government for March 28 impossible to carry out, according to one of the guerrilla front's top five commanders interviewed here.

The commander, known as Fernando Cienfuegos, said that the Salvadoran guerrillas are going ahead with plans to increase greatly the level of their offensive before the election despite fears expressed by their friends in Nicaragua and Cuba that such a step could push the Salvadoran conflict to an uncontrollable level and provoke major retaliation by the Reagan administration.

Mr. Cienfuegos said the guerrilla commanders have decided that the offensive is a vital element in the policy he outlined of talking and fighting in order to win the current war.

In the interview, arranged Saturday evening by concerned high Nicaraguan officials, Mr. Cienfuegos said he fully supports the electoral process but will not after a negotiated end to the fighting.

The current government's plan

for the election of a constituent assembly, an idea heavily backed by Washington, is "a plan that is alien to the people and ... [the guerrilla front], and because of that we are going ahead with our proposal to negotiate — and with the war."

"With a fascist dictatorship," Mr. Cienfuegos said in reference to El Salvador's current governing coalition of military officers and Christian Democratic politicians, "the only way to get them to understand anything is with force. Sadly, the Reagan administration sustains this dictatorship."

The call for a massive uprising would mark a major escalation in what has already proved an effective guerrilla campaign to sabotage El Salvador's economic infrastructure and wear down its armed forces.

Concerned by Success

By March 28, if the current government goes ahead with election plans, Mr. Cienfuegos said, "there will be no public transport, in addition there will certainly be no electricity in the country, business will have to come to a stop, there will be no traffic on the highways and we will have executed several of the nation's cities."

Sandinista officials here said that the concern among Nicaragua's revolutionary leadership is

Stalled on Poland, Madrid Talks To Recess Friday Until Autumn

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Communist, Western and neutral delegations to the stalled Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed Monday to recess the gathering until autumn after a last session on Friday.

A face-saving "gentlemen's understanding" was struck Monday after the United States and its allies refused to accept further working agreements to underscore their contention that the military repression in Poland made negotiations in Madrid impossible at this time.

Diplomats from the 35 nations that in 1975 signed the Helsinki Final Act have been meeting in Madrid for 16 months to try to broaden the document's provisions on human freedoms, economic exchanges and the Pacific resolution of international disputes.

From the beginning, efforts to advance the principles of the Helsinki accord have been troubled by Western attacks on the Soviet Union for its occupation of Afghanistan and incarceration of dissidents — portrayed as flagrant violations of the 1975 charter — and by East-West differences over the mandate of a proposed post-Madrid conference on military security.

The declaration of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13 finally brought the weight of the deteriorating international climate down on the arcane negotiations in Madrid, particularly after Western foreign ministers came here a month ago to castigate Moscow and the Polish military regime.

The Russians responded erratically to this new propaganda onslaught, at first using procedural maneuvers to block Western speakers and then maintaining that only Warsaw Pact nations

were interested in "businesslike" negotiations here. But, after NATO nations refused to participate in drafting sessions, it became evident that the Madrid meeting would have to be adjourned.

On Friday, emphasizing their impatience with a uselessly drifting situation, the NATO states withheld agreement to an agenda for this week's sessions. As the Helsinki ground rules require consensus among all 35 states, the Friday session continued until 4 a.m. Saturday — when it took a diplomatic "coffee break" until Monday morning.

Compromise Exit

Over the weekend, an informal contact group including Austria, the Soviet Union and the United States sought an exit to the impasse. The West agreed to a final week of talks in Madrid, while the Soviet Union agreed to an Austrian

proposal that the last session should be Friday.

Although the date will not be fixed until Friday, it seems probable that all sides will agree to reconvene the Madrid conference on Nov. 9. Some diplomats hope that during this "cooling-off period," as one called it, the international climate will have improved enough to make further negotiations here conceivable. Others suspect the deadline to be retracted.

One of the peculiarities of the Helsinki accords is that they call for periodic review sessions. The first one took place in Belgrade from October, 1977, to March, 1978, and was marked by sharp polemics and a terse final statement that amounted to an agreement to disagree.

The Madrid conference has run far longer than that in Belgrade and at times it has been far stormier — but its cumbersome con-

sensus ground rules have prevented it from breaking up, particularly as neither East nor West wants to be blamed for such an event.

Communists Allege Hypocrisy

GENEVA (Reuters) — Communist delegates lashed out Monday at what they called hypocritical Western efforts to have the UN Human Rights Commission investigate Poland.

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Cuba said that what they described as a temporary limitation of certain rights in Poland was nothing compared to mass violations of human rights in Latin America.

Britain and the United States strongly supported a planned resolution on Poland that calls for an investigation of human rights violations under martial law. It was to go to a vote later this week.

Only 15 of 4,000 Internees Accept Offer of Passports to Leave Poland

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Only about 15 of nearly 4,000 Poles interned under martial law have applied to emigrate under a program of indirect government pressure to remove them as potential threats to the system, a government official said here Monday.

However, Col. Hipolit Starszak, head of the Interior Ministry's investigations bureau, told reporters, "We expect more applications in due time."

The authorities have increasingly pushed the idea of emigration as an alternative to internment for those it sees as political enemies.

The United States has branded the move as "cynical and deplorable." State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said last week that it constituted "a clear and egregious violation of human rights."

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban Monday defended the effort.

The pope remains hopeful martial law will be relaxed so he can visit Poland again in August, Page 2.

fort as "a humanitarian way of securing the interest of the state." He emphasized that anyone taking advantage of the offer would remain a Polish citizen and would be allowed to return.

Mr. Urban made it clear, however, that emigrating internees would not be welcome back soon. "It is not tourist travel privileges we are talking about here," he said, "so those going would have to go with the intent of a prolonged stay abroad or settling there."

(Polish authorities Monday reported an upsurge in attempts to flee the country illegally and said one person had been shot and wounded by Czechoslovak frontier guards at Poland's southern border, Reuters reported. The Polish press agency PAP reported that "in recent months the number of cases of people trying to cross the southern border has intensified."

Some former internees — especially those from Poland's southern coal belt around Katowice — have described beatings and other mistreatment during detention.

The authorities have denied mistreatment of prisoners, and Mr. Zdzislaw said that independent-

ent reports on conditions prepared by the International Red Cross confirmed that "we are trying to create humanitarian conditions for internees." However, Mr. Zdzislaw said that the Red Cross has forbidden the government to publish its assessments.

The officials also said that about 100 former internees have had their status changed and are now considered under arrest for martial law crimes. They also revealed that an amnesty declared by the government for crimes committed prior to the Dec. 13 declaration of martial law excludes some activities, such as efforts to organize illegal political parties.

Col. Starszak insisted in a subsequent telephone interview that the 100 individuals now under arrest included "no big names." He specifically denied that Jacek Kuron, a leading Polish dissident, and Jan Rulicki, a militant member of Solidarity's national commission, were under arrest rather than interned.

Col. Starszak told newsmen that in addition to 3,958 persons still interned, 1,105 have been arrested for martial law violations through the beginning of March.

Interest Payment Promised

WARSAW (Reuters) — Jan Woloszyński, first vice president of the Bank Handlowy, which negotiates with Western bankers, said Monday that Poland would pay outstanding interest on its 1981 debt by the new deadline of March 26 and denied that the country failed to honor an undertaking to make an earlier deadline.

Israel Said to Be Key To Iran's Arms Supply

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iran is receiving military equipment and arms worth hundreds of millions of dollars from Israel, North Korea, Syria, Libya, the Soviet Union and several countries in Western Europe to support its war against Iraq, according to Western intelligence sources.

This unlikely collection of suppliers is struggling both openly and covertly, along with the United States, for influence over Iran's future and over the balance of power in the Middle East. They are providing enable Iran to continue the war against Iraq.

Documents — telexes, contracts and bills of lading — show that \$100 million to \$200 million in arms, spare parts and ammunition were delivered to Iran from Western Europe in the last 18 months. The intelligence sources said the documents indicated that about half of this was being supplied or arranged by Israel, and the rest by free-lance arms merchants, some of whom may also have connections with Israeli intelligence.

The quantities and means of delivery are such as to suggest that the shipments are being made with either the knowledge or participation of several Western European governments. Also, the intelligence sources insisted that the documents seemed to support the judgment that high Iranian officials are aware that Israel has become an important supplier of arms to Iran, despite the denials of the Tehran government.

No U.S. Involvement

It appears that the principal motive of those non-American sources who supplied the initial information about the flow of arms from Israel to Iran was to discredit the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini by showing that his war effort against Iraq was being helped by Israel.

INSIDE

Dow Sinks

Although major U.S. banks cut the prime rate to 16 percent, the Dow Jones industrial average sank through the important 800 level to its lowest point in 22 months, Page 7.

GM-Toyota Talks

The world's two largest automakers, General Motors and Toyota, are discussing joint production of small cars in the United States, Page 7.

Nuclear Impasse

The Reagan administration's senior official in the field of nuclear nonproliferation reportedly is being dropped because of his alleged inability to work out a politically acceptable policy to increase sales of U.S. nuclear technology abroad, Page 3.

Covering Uganda

In the 14 months since Milton Obote returned to power in Uganda, two visiting reporters have been expelled and six resident correspondents, including the last Westerner, have been ordered out. New regulations appear likely to add to obstacles, and officials have criticized Western coverage of Ugandan problems, Page 4.

Transit Strike Set in London For Tomorrow

The Associated Press

LONDON — The London bus and subway network will be shut Wednesday in a 24-hour staff protest against a doubling of fares. It will be the first complete shutdown since a general strike in 1926.

The fares will rise March 21 because of a ruling by five Law Lords in the House of Lords that overturned a cheap transport policy introduced in October by the Greater London Council. The House of Lords is Britain's highest appeal court.

The council, controlled by the Labor Party, had cut fares for most journeys in central London to 20 or 30 pence (37 or 55 cents). But when it raised property taxes to subsidize the cuts, the Conservative-controlled local borough council in Bromley filed a court challenge that ended up in the House of Lords.

The Law Lords ruled Dec. 17 that London Transport was legally bound to attempt to operate with a balanced budget. The order will force the transit system to lay off 2,000 of its 35,000 workers and close three branch lines and three stations, it has announced.

Council leader Ken Livingstone appealed Monday to Transport Minister David Howell for emergency legislation to circumvent the ruling.

Britons Expect 'Harsh' Budget, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Raise

United Press International

LONDON — The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was expected to announce higher taxes on liquor, beer, wine, cigarettes, tobacco, gasoline and perhaps other items Tuesday, when he presents the 1982 British budget package to Parliament.

He was also expected to increase personal income tax allowances and to promise lower interest rates to British business. According to standard practice, no details of the budget were released in advance of Sir Geoffrey's announcement.

With an inflation rate of about 12 percent and with more than three million Britons jobless, about 12.8 percent of the work force, economists and members of Parliament predicted a "harsh" budget.

Oil Revenue Down

With parliamentary elections expected next year, the government had been hoping to offer modest tax cuts. But the predicted loss of £1 billion (\$1.85 billion) in revenue from Britain's North Sea offshore oil fields was likely to rule this out.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warned recently that the worldwide fall in oil prices would probably kill chances of

major income-tax cuts. "This is a fact the chancellor cannot ignore, for he has to make his sums add up," she said in a recent speech.

The Thatcher government, counting on higher tax receipts resulting from inflation, has been planning on a £9-billion budget deficit on overall spending of about £110 billion in 1982-83.

North Sea oil contributed an estimated £5.9 billion in revenue in 1981-82. Economists and lawmakers predicted small cuts in personal and industrial taxes, a price freeze on North Sea gas and a small cut in the social-security taxes levied on businesses.

They also expected an extra 10 pence to be levied on the price of a gallon of gasoline, 5 pence on 20 cigarettes, 2 pence on a pint of beer, 20 pence on a bottle of table wine and 60 pence on a bottle (one fifth) of liquor.

Furor Over Royal Subsidy

Reports, meanwhile, that the government planned to increase the royal family subsidy by 10 percent while holding government workers to 4-percent raises caused a furor among Labor members of Parliament. Last year the royal living subsidy was £4.2 million.

Announcement Of Reagan Talk Surprises U.K.

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — The premature announcement by the White House that President Reagan would address a joint session of the British Parliament during his three-day visit here in June has embarrassed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

Britain's Foreign Office said Monday night that it had received "an impression of regret about this misunderstanding" from the U.S. Embassy.

Officials at the prime minister's office said a formal invitation has not yet been issued for Mr. Reagan to speak to the members of the House of Commons and House of Lords.

"It is just one of the possibilities under consideration," said an official. "Before we can invite, we have to make sure everyone is in agreement."

Mrs. Thatcher had not consulted with the leadership of Parliament about Mr. Reagan's speech before Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, made the announcement during the weekend. She hastily arranged a meeting Monday with Labor leader Michael Foot, who told her he opposed the speech.

Only one foreign leader — De Gaulle in 1960 — has addressed such a joint session.

Habib Sees Consensus To Extend Cease-Fire

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib, winding up a five-stop Middle East shuttle designed to stabilize the cease-fire on the Israeli-Lebanese border, said Monday he has found a common interest in Israel and Arab countries for maintaining quiet on the frontier.

After meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Habib declined to discuss details of his weeklong round of negotiations, but he said it is clear all sides are interested in keeping alive the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization forces in southern Lebanon. Mr. Habib arrived here Sunday from Saudi Arabia after visiting Beirut, Damascus and Amman.

Mr. Shamir, according to a spokesman, said Israel is interested in diluting a PLO arms buildup in southern Lebanon and ending the Syrian influence there. But, Mr. Habib was reported to have stressed to Mr. Habib, Israel will

not attack across the border unless it is attacked first.

Israeli sources said that Mr. Habib appeared to have found in the Arab capitals he visited a consensus that an outbreak of hostilities for the time being is unlikely.

The arrival in Riyadh Sunday of PLO chief Yasser Arafat, just after Mr. Habib left, touched off speculation here that Mr. Habib may have persuaded the Saudis to use their influence over Mr. Arafat to reinforce the cease-fire. Saudi Arabia is believed to have been instrumental in the cease-fire mediated last July 24 by Mr. Habib and UN peacekeeping officials. Mr. Arafat had been attending an Islamic conference in Jidda that had been convened to seek an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Sharon Rules Out Invasion

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said his country has no "intention to invade Lebanon" and attack Palestinian guerrilla strongholds, but he did not rule out military action in the area.

"We were asked many times [by the United States] not to do anything unless there is a clear provocation," Mr. Sharon said in an interview Sunday. "What is a clear provocation is when Jews in Israel are killed."

But Mr. Sharon said, "We don't have any intention to invade Lebanon ... or any intention to annex any part of Lebanon" as Palestinian guerrilla leaders have warned.

In Beirut, Salah Khalaf, a close associate of Mr. Arafat and better known as Abu Iyad, said Israel has postponed plans to attack southern Lebanon although he said Israel still plans "a big battle" against Palestinian guerrillas in the south.

Mr. Khalaf also said the Palestinians would not break the cease-fire on Lebanon's border with Israel although they would operate across other fronts.

Prague Dissidents Disclose Appeal

United Press International
VIENNA — The Charter 77 human rights movement in Czechoslovakia has appealed to the government to adopt a document guaranteeing religious freedom, dissident sources said Monday.

The appeal was signed by the three Charter 77 spokesmen, Radem Palous, Anna Marvanova and Ladislav Liss, the sources said. It stated that the guarantee for religious freedom should be signed in a document at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The document should also guarantee the access to religious education in Czechoslovakia as well as the freedom for contacts with religious institutions abroad, the appeal added.



Women, carrying a banner that says "I accuse the society of men," marched through the Piazza Venezia in central Rome on Monday to celebrate International Women's Day.

Mitterrand Officially Marks Women's Day

The Associated Press

PARIS — Despite the inability of feminists to make International Women's Day the 12th public holiday in France, the event Monday received official recognition for the first time from the French government.

French President Francois Mitterrand invited 450 women, representing different regions and socio-economic groups, to the presidential Elysee Palace to mark the day. "When it comes to minimum wage earners, the unemployed, part-time workers

and pensioners, women are in the majority," Mr. Mitterrand said. "But when it comes to promotion and professional training, they are in the minority."

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy also was to outline new measures this week concerning the economic and social condition of women. The measures were said to include a recommendation that 30 percent of candidates in regional and city elections be women and the establishment of a fund to aid divorced women who receive no alimony.

Marches were held in various

French cities to mark the day. In Paris, thousands of women marched to the Place de la Bastille, symbol of the French Revolution.

The Mouvement pour la Liberation de la Femme, the most powerful women's liberation group in France, requested in December that Mr. Mitterrand make March 8 a national holiday for all workers. The president has taken no action on that request but has said employers should allow women workers a few hours off on March 8.

Israel Said to Be Key to Iran Arms Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

as required by law. There is no evidence to suggest U.S. government involvement in the transactions.

Israeli officials in Jerusalem acknowledged the secret arms supply relationship with Iran, but maintained that it was on a small scale.

These officials said that the main reason for the arms sales was to retain some pro-Western connection with Iran at a time when the United States and other Western countries were unwilling or unable to do so.

Payment in Oil

Reagan administration officials and Western intelligence sources contend that whatever Israeli arms supplies might be doing for the West, Jerusalem has other objectives in mind. One is to weaken the Iraqi government and army by keeping Iranian armed forces in the field and fighting. A second motivation is the hope that Iran might want the arms enough not to endanger the lives of 50,000 Jewish Iranian citizens, according to the State Department.

The arms being supplied to Iran

by Libya, Syria, and North Korea are largely of Soviet origin and, according to Western intelligence sources, they are succeeding in making Iranian ground forces dependent on Soviet-made weapons.

Western intelligence sources could not put an exact dollar total on these supplies, but estimated it to be several hundred million dollars. They assume that Iran is paying with oil.

Direct delivery of arms and equipment from the Soviet Union to Iran is said to be minimal. The same seems to be true of direct Soviet deliveries to Iraq. Iraq is being resupplied mainly by the Soviet Union's East European allies.

Western intelligence sources said that various kinds of technical and military advisers in Iran from countries friendly to the Soviet Union now could number as high as 2,000. This number includes Soviet advisers.

The system used by Israel and various independent arms mer-

chants to get arms to Iran was described and documented by the sources. In most instances, contact is made with the Iranian Defense Ministry with the promise of being able to provide certain kinds of arms. The Defense Ministry then releases a list of desired arms and supplies.

Haggling Over Prices

A legitimate company such as one in Greece or Panama then replies with a list of what it can obtain and the prices. There is often considerable haggling about the prices, since the Iranians seem to be working from a price list about three years old and express some emotion about being cheated. The Iranians then transfer funds, often to a bank in Luxembourg, for release upon receipt of the arms.

The sources said and the documents supported the view that local officials were parties to the shipments. In one instance, a substantial amount of arms was loaded onto a ship in a French port, and according to one source, the area near the docks was cordoned off by French police.

It is a matter of some dispute among the sources as to how much of this is tied to Israel. Last August, former Carter administration officials revealed that Israel had secretly sold Iran 250 spare tires valued at \$300,000 for U.S.-built F-4 fighter-bombers in late 1980.

At that time, Israel told Carter administration officials that they would hold off from making any further shipments in order to avoid complicating efforts by President Jimmy Carter to free American hostages held by Iran. Also, according to Carter administration officials, Israel undertook not to make any further transfers to Iran of U.S.-made equipment.

Mossad Notification

But Western intelligence sources said that they became aware of further Israeli-Iranian transactions after the hostages were released. According to one authoritative Western intelligence source, the Israeli intelligence organization, Mossad, notified the Central Intelligence Agency that it had shipped between \$50 million and \$70 million in arms to Iran since the hostage release in early 1981. According to the same source, Mossad said or implied that much of this total was provided free of charge.

Last July, The Sunday Times of London reported that Iran contracted with Israel to supply some 360 tons of U.S.-made tank spare parts and ammunition for \$27.9 million. These were to be shipped from Tel Aviv via Cyprus to Tehran on an Argentine-chartered aircraft. After four of 12 scheduled trips, the Sunday Times reported that the aircraft crashed on Soviet territory.

However, Western intelligence sources now relate that the aircraft had strayed over the Turkish border into Soviet airspace and was shot down by Soviet MiG-25 fighters.

Republicans Hire Ex-Adviser Allen

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Richard V. Allen, who resigned under pressure as White House national security adviser, was hired Monday by the Republican National Committee to serve as senior counsel for foreign policy and national security affairs.

Jennifer Hillings, a press aide to Republican Party chairman Richard M. Richards, said Mr. Allen's duties at the national committee would include assisting in "expanding the party's international contacts." She said Mr. Allen would work part time for the committee.

Before his resignation Jan. 4, Mr. Allen had been under investigation for alleged improprieties, including the acceptance of \$1,000 from Japanese journalists who interviewed Nancy Reagan, the president's wife. The Justice Department cleared Mr. Allen of criminal misconduct.

Pope Adjusts Tactics, but Seeks To Maintain Pressure on Warsaw

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Pope John Paul II remains hopeful that the Polish authorities can be induced to relax martial law in time for him to visit his homeland again in August, according to Western diplomats at the Holy See.

This conditional promise of a papal visit is typical of how the Roman Catholic Church, the only effective opposition force in Poland, tries to extract Polish political concessions in exchange for church cooperation and Vatican recognition.

The papacy does carry political weight in the Polish crisis, largely because of the Polish-born pope's personal concern, diplomats and other Vatican-watchers agree.

"If the pope had not been Polish and strong-minded, the repression undoubtedly would have been fiercer and gone further," a Western diplomat said, adding, "And the Soviet Union might have been less careful about international repercussions."

Views Evolved

The pope's views, as they have evolved in the weeks since the imposition of martial law last December, have also influenced the leaders of Western democracies, diplomats said. France, for example, toughened its tone toward the Soviet Union in January after External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson had a papal audience.

In recent days, the pope has spoken less frequently about Poland. "He was starting to sound like a single-issue pope, concentrating on it every Sunday at St. Peter's," a diplomat said. The pope's recent trip to Africa was seen by correspondents as an opportunity for him to test his own physical fitness and also to resume public comment on other world problems.

The Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, appears to have been authorized to become the public spokesman for the church on tactical matters in Poland — although under guidelines decided by the pope.

It is a sign of the pope's personal involvement that he — with a small team of fellow Poles whom he brought to the Holy See as his personal staff — has acted as his own Polish affairs expert, reportedly to the occasional irritation of officials in the Italian-dominated Curia that normally handles Vatican diplomacy.

The day-to-day management of the church's role in the Polish crisis was finally delegated by the pope to Archbishop Glemp, who has since then met with other key Polish bishops met with the pope in Rome last month. He listened to their first-hand reports, then laid down an overall strategy.

Restoration of Freedom

While outsiders cannot claim to know the pope's objectives in detail, diplomats offer a consistent interpretation of his approach.

Officially, the church is demanding the restoration of democratic freedoms in Poland, including free trade unions, and warning of bloodshed unless the authorities make concessions.

But while calling for liberaliza-

tion, the pope is pessimistic about the chances for any revival of Solidarity, Vatican sources indicate.

Nor, they say, does he foresee any popular uprising. Violence undoubtedly would erupt in response to a direct threat against the church, which enjoys the allegiance of an estimated 80 percent of Poles. But Vatican officials appear convinced that the church's position is unassailable in Poland, despite the difficulties of some priests. These sources say the Polish authorities plan to accommodate the church, not turn on it.

Limits of Policy

The Vatican's tactic is therefore to keep up public pressure on the Polish authorities while waiting for the moment to strike the best possible bargain, diplomats said.

What is clearest in the Vatican's policy, the sources agreed, are its limits: to do nothing that would cause Polish bloodshed, trigger Soviet military intervention or threaten the church's position. "The church has emerged in a strengthened position from every national crisis in Poland," a U.S. diplomat said, recalling how the church weathered political turmoil in 1956 and 1970. On both occasions, it gradually enlarged its authority and audience as other alternatives failed.

Even in the present circumstances, the church is improving its position in Poland. For the first time in recent years, the Vatican diplomatic yearbook this year lists a church envoy as officially accredited to the Warsaw government, and a Polish diplomat has quietly been named to the Holy See.

This Vatican policy has emerged after several months of gradual change.

Initially, the pope was obviously caught by surprise by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's move and completely cut off from Poland, without even radio contact with Polish church officials, diplomats said.

Vatican commentary, without first-hand information, adopted a moderate line, apparently based on the idea that the Polish military had intervened in 1980 to back Solidarity and the Polish Communist Party to preempt a Soviet intervention and create a new bargaining situation in Poland.

Diplomats in Paris and other capitals say that this line enabled France and other European gov-

ernments to react mildly, arguing that they should not be hotter than the pope over Poland.

Gradually, however, as the pope began receiving direct information, he hardened the tone of his public remarks about Poland. By this time, the Reagan administration was also lashing out strongly at Moscow about Poland. In union, European governments also hardened their statements.

This trend peaked at the time of the February visit to Rome of Archbishop Glemp and his bishops. The Polish church reversed the Polish church faction arguing for a strong line, rejecting the arguments of some Polish churchmen who called for early compromise with the government.

The Vatican's conclusion apparently was to continue putting pressure on the Warsaw government, but to shun confrontation. In other words, the pope approved political bargaining aimed, in one diplomat's words, at saving what can realistically be saved.

Since then, Vatican utterances have been less frequent and less strident.

Consistent with his search for a compromise, the pope, anxious to limit Polish hardships and lighten the political climate, has made it known that he disagrees with the U.S.-led bid for sanctions against Poland.

This view comforts European leaders who are skeptical about sanctions, diplomats say.

Alongside his political maneuvers, the pope's personal anguish over Poland is a fact which diplomats invariably bring up, often adding that it is complicated by the pope's personal tie to Mr. Walesa.

Warning to Walesa

When the union leader visited Rome last year, the pope gave Solidarity his benediction, but he reportedly also warned Mr. Walesa against making a bid to form a political party.

Even though Solidarity ignored the pope's warning, conveyed through Mr. Walesa, diplomats said, the pope also realizes that it was his visit to Poland in 1980 that launched a groundswell of popular feeling that culminated in Solidarity's emergence.

Fearful of another popular outburst, the Soviet Union reportedly has advised the Polish authorities against allowing another papal visit this year.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Lists Afghan Toxic War Deaths

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There have been 3,042 deaths attributable to chemical warfare in Afghanistan during the two years until last summer, Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr. told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Monday.

Mr. Stoessel said that "analysis of all of the information available leads us to conclude that attacks have been conducted with irritants, incapacitants, nerve agents" and possibly other toxic substances.

"Afghan military defectors have provided information on chemical weapons containing lethal nerve agents," they were stockpiled, and where and when they have been used," Mr. Stoessel told the committee.

Accord on Tax Cut Reached in Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — Opposition parties have ended a six-day boycott of sessions in the Diet, the Japanese parliament, after reaching a compromise agreement with the government party on their demand for a 1-trillion yen (\$4.28-billion) income tax cut.

The vaguely worded agreement called for government efforts to cut income taxes at the earliest possible date. It also called for creation of a lower house subcommittee to study possible sources of government revenue after parliament approves a 49.7-trillion yen budget for fiscal 1982.

The draft budget is expected to be approved by the lower house by next Tuesday and by the upper house later so the government will be able to disburse with a short-term supplementary budget that otherwise would be necessary to provide for government expenditures after April 1, parliamentary sources said.

Belgium Sets More Austerity Moves

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The new center-right Belgian government has announced the last part of its austerity program, predicting higher inflation and an increase in the number of unemployed this year.

The government set the 1982 budget at 1.463 trillion Belgian francs (\$33 billion), or 252 billion francs in the red. Among the austerity measures were a cut in unemployment benefits, an increase in social security fees paid by workers, a tax surcharge on high salaries, an additional tax on gasoline, cuts in family allowances and reductions in the education and military budgets.

The government estimated that the number of jobless would grow to 520,000, with inflation rising to 9.7 percent at the end of the year.

Spain Officer Tells of 3 Coup Plots

Reuters

MADRID — At least three separate military plots to overthrow the Spanish government were under way at the time of the abortive coup on Feb. 23, 1981, a general said Monday to a court martial trying those charged with involvement in the attempt.

Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, the highest ranking of 32 officers and one civilian accused of military rebellion, said under cross-examination by the military prosecutor that one plot involved colonels, another included a group of lieutenant colonels and a third was being hatched in the paramilitary Civil Guard. Asked whether he knew who was involved in what he called "the colonels' solution," he said: "I would not say it even if I knew."

Gen. Milans del Bosch said he had the absolute conviction that King Juan Carlos I was aware of the "Armada solution." But Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn has denied previous knowledge of the attempted coup. In earlier written testimony, Gen. Armada said that he offered to head a government after the coup had begun only to avoid bloodshed in parliament.

4 Zimbabwe Whites in Treason Trial

Reuters

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The treason trial of four whites who allegedly plotted against Zimbabwe's black majority government opened here Monday. It is expected to be the first in a series of such trials.

The men appeared before the Bulawayo High Court in handcuffs and leg irons charged with conspiring to foment rebellion in the southwestern province of Matabeleland, and with possessing weapons of war. Both charges carry a death sentence. The accused have not yet entered pleas.

At least 11 other whites are being held on charges of plotting a coup to restore white rule. They include member of Parliament Wally Stuttaford, 61, who was arrested in December.

Haig and Genscher Views 'Converge'

United Press International

WASHINGTON — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Monday his discussions with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. show wider agreement between West Germany and the United States "than is assumed by the public" on such matters as the Polish crisis.

"Such discussions show that our views converge," Mr. Haig told reporters after his second meeting with Mr. Genscher in two days. He said that only "minor differences exist." Neither man would directly answer questions about those differences.

Mr. Genscher is scheduled to meet President Reagan Tuesday.

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U.S. Nuclear Official Reportedly Will Lose Post as Policy-Maker

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's senior official in the field of nuclear nonproliferation, James L. Malone, is being dropped as assistant secretary of state for scientific affairs because of his alleged inability to work out a politically acceptable policy for increased sales of U.S. nuclear technology abroad, informed sources say.

These sources said Sunday that Mr. Malone, who has been one of President Reagan's most controversial appointments at the State Department, would continue for now to head the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, which resumes Monday at the United Nations.

But they said he will be stripped of all responsibility for nuclear questions. The reason given is that some senior policy-makers think too little progress has been made

in reversing the Carter administration's restrictive nuclear export policy.

The Carter administration looked askance at such exports on grounds they would help more countries build nuclear weapons. The Reagan administration argues, on the contrary, that more sales will increase U.S. influence with other governments.

De Facto Control

Some officials suggested that the sidelining of Mr. Malone was a victory for Richard T. Kenedy, undersecretary of state for management and a former member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In recent weeks, these sources said, Mr. Kenedy increasingly has assumed de facto control over the nuclear policy functions of Mr. Malone's Bureau of Ocean and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and has put them under personnel responsive to his direction.

The sources said Mr. Malone's ability to function effectively in the nuclear field has been virtually crippled since October, when The Washington Post revealed details of a memorandum on policy changes prepared under his direction.

It proposed transferring to the State Department all the export-licensing functions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an independent agency charged with, among other things, the maintenance of nuclear safety; repealing legislation that bars nuclear exports and military and economic aid to countries moving toward production of atomic weapons; and relaxing the current requirement that nations without nuclear weapons permit international inspection of their nuclear facilities if they wish to keep buying nuclear materials from the United States.

These proposals were quickly denounced by congressional critics, who charged they would mean a total reversal of past U.S. efforts to prevent the international spread of nuclear weapons. In the face of this criticism, the administration quickly backed off Mr. Malone's plan. But, the sources said, the lingering residue of congressional suspicion has made it virtually impossible for him to work with Congress on potential compromises.

7 Ministers Fired As China Starts to Strip Bureaucracy

PEKING — China took its first major step toward streamlining its bureaucracy on Monday, eliminating the jobs of seven government ministers and approving a 34-percent reduction in the staffs of all ministries.

Commerce Minister Wang Lei, who came under fire in the official press in 1980 for freeloading at a prestigious Peking restaurant, was among those who lost his job. The overall government streamlining plan approved in principle by the standing committee of the National People's Congress eventually will reduce the number of deputy premiers from 13 to two, cut the number of ministries and equivalent agencies from 98 to 52 and cut the total ministerial staff from 49,000 to 32,000, the Chinese news agency reported.

Of the 17,000 bureaucrats losing their jobs, some will retire and the rest will be sent to school for retraining, the agency said. In the 12 ministries immediately affected, the staff will be reduced from 8,693 to 5,864, the number of ministers and deputy ministers from 117 to 27 and their average age from 64 to 57.

E. German Flees to West

MUNICH — An East German border guard corporal fled across a minefield into Bavaria, West German authorities reported Monday. He said that he was dissatisfied with conditions in East Germany.



A firefighter supervises the extraction of smoke from the Zurich stock exchange.

Zurich Smoke Bombs Linked With Vote

From Agency Dispatches

ZURICH — Following a conservative victory in weekend elections to Zurich's executive city council, four smoke bombs went off Monday in the city's Bahnhofstrasse shopping and banking district.

One of the bombs, which police believe were planted by left-wing groups angry over the election returns, forced the evacuation of Zurich's stock exchange and the cancellation of trading for the day.

Conservatives won control of the executive city council for the first time in 54 years in an election dominated by controversy over the authorities' handling of

youth riots. Youthists, who have been pressing authorities to give autonomy to a city youth center, have repeatedly clashed violently with riot police in Zurich during the past two years.

The conservative parties, which had campaigned jointly for firm opposition to youth protests, won five of the nine seats on the council. The youth center is still tolerated by the authorities, but it attracted controversy during the election campaign because of a room set up to shelter young heroin addicts.

Smoke bombs planted in the stock exchange building went off at 10:35 a.m., forcing dealers to rush out into the street. About

90 minutes later three bombs went off nearby — in a leading fashion store, in a department store on the Bahnhofstrasse and in the shopping arcade below the central railroad station.

"There was considerable panic among people in the shops," a police spokesman said. "We think it very probable that the attacks are in connection with the city government elections. It is certainly no coincidence that the bombs, all of them fitted with timing devices, were planted in the Bahnhofstrasse area."

The street, leading from railroad station to the Lake of Zurich, is lined on each side by banks and expensive stores.

U.S. Army Defends Tank but Concedes Flaws

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Army has defended its new M-1 tank as the "best tank in the world" but conceded that the model is not flawless.

The defense came at a Senate Armed Services subcommittee on tactical warfare. Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who is chairman of the subcommittee, called the hearing Friday to give the Army a chance to defend itself against what he termed "irresponsible statements" in the press on the cost of the M-1, which the Army now puts at \$2.7 million a tank, and its performance.

Army Undersecretary James R. Ambrose set the tone of the session by saying that "contrary to what we have read in the newspapers, the cost controls have been excellent." He added that assorted changes to "core problems and handle program improvements" have added only 15 percent to the M-1's cost.

Surviving in Battle

"These changes," he said, "were quite modest compared to the general run of Defense Department programs."

Mr. Ambrose and Gen. Glenn K. Otis, head of the Army's training command, conceded that some production and operational problems remain. But, as Gen. Otis put it, the M-1 "meets or exceeds the key requirements to survive and win on the battlefield."

Gen. Otis said the M-1 can travel 350 miles (560 kilometers) before having a malfunction that would prevent it from fighting. The Army's original requirement for what became the M-1 was that it be able to travel 320 miles between such breakdowns.

Testimony focused on one of the main problems with the M-1: Its power transmission has not met the Army's standard, which is that half the tanks be able to go 4,000 miles without a major breakdown. Of about 40 M-1s tested last year, 37 percent achieved the 4,000 mile goal.

Walton H. Shely Jr., director of the General Accounting Office's group monitoring the M-1, told the subcommittee he believed production should be limited "until the power train could be improved." But Gen. Otis said the Army be-

lieves the power train problem has been solved.

The Army's proposed new armored combat earthmover, nicknamed ACE, also came under discussion.

Last year the Army received \$40.4 million from Congress to buy the first 36 ACEs, speedy bulldozers said to be needed because they could keep up with the fast M-1 and because the M-1 could not dig itself into position in battle.

Embarrassed about stories that the powerful M-1 could not dig itself in, Army officials have since said that, as with earlier tanks, one M-1 in each company would be equipped with a blade.

Last week, an Army spokesman said that the Israelis were to dem-

onstrate in August a blade that could be used by the M-1.

On Friday, Gen. Otis said a blade for the M-1 was being built, and Army officials later said a Chicago company, Barnes-Rebeck, was doing the job.

Victor Wasnyanuk of Barnes-Rebeck said in a telephone interview that his company had received a contract from the Army last November to develop and build a blade for the M-1.

In a related development, Sen. David Pryor, an Arkansas Democrat, introduced a bill Thursday to rescind the \$40.4 million appropriated last year for the ACE.

"What I fear the most," Sen. Pryor said, "is that... complexity leads to greater complexity. We have a fast tank, so we have to have a hot-rod bulldozer, no matter the cost."

Schmidt's Party Loses Strength in State Vote

Readers

KIEL, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party lost heavily in local government elections in West Germany's northernmost state of Schleswig-Holstein.

Official provisional results showed that the Social Democrats' share of the vote Sunday dropped to 34.55 percent from 40.51 in 1978.

The Social Democrats acknowledged Monday that public disillusionment was behind the losses, in which about 1.4 million persons voted in municipal and district council elections.

"The Schleswig-Holstein council election results, and particularly the poor turnout, reflect a public disillusionment which at present is hitting the SPD hard and partly favors the Greens Party," the Social Democrats federal manager, Peter Glotz, said in a statement. The Greens are an environmentalist party.

Mr. Glotz urged Social Democrats to mobilize voters for the next state poll in conservative-ruled Lower Saxony in two weeks. Similar losses could darken the situation of the left-liberal Bonn coalition if repeated in more important state government elections in Hamburg in June and in Hesse in September.

The Greens, with less than 1 percent in the last such poll in 1978, won 3 percent this time in a state where nuclear power projects have caused intense controversy. In several areas, they secured the 5 percent minimum required for council seats.

Provisional official results in Schleswig-Holstein gave the Social Democrats 34.6 percent, the liberal Free Democrats 6.8 percent (7.3 percent in 1978) and the conservative Christian Democrats 50.1 percent (49.2 in 1978). Turnout was down 5 percent.

Although Mr. Glotz did not go into the reasons for public disenchantment with the Social Democrats, local party officials blamed the result on national political trends.

Christian Democratic politicians, jubilant at topping 50 percent, claimed that middle-of-the-road West Germans were reacting against the Bonn government.

The Christian Democrats general-secretary, Heiner Geissler, wel-

comed the outcome as "a good basis" for this year's state elections, which also include a poll next October in the conservative stronghold of Bavaria.

The poll was the first in West Germany since Bonn was shaken by political scandals in February involving a trade union-owned housing company and a probe into suspected bribery and tax-evasion by leading government figures.

But the result differed little from national opinion polls earlier this year and in late 1981, most of which have given the Christian Democrats about 50 percent support.

Mr. Schmidt's alliance of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, racked by internal disarray over military and economic policy, faces a crucial electoral test in Hesse — the only state still ruled by a similar coalition.

Defeats there and in Hamburg, where the Social Democrats rule on their own, would give the Christian Democrats a clear two-thirds majority in the Bonn Bundestag (upper house), which is made up of delegates from state governments. The Christian Democrats would then have the power to block all government legislation.

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Algerians Choose New Legislature

ALGIERS — There were few surprises in the outcome of Algeria's legislative election during the weekend, with results Monday showing a solid predominance among the victors of government functionaries and militants of the country's only political party.

Government and party officials will occupy 197 of the new assembly's 281 seats. The big losers were women, who had held nine seats in the previous legislative, elected in 1977, but dropped to four after Friday's voting. The number of peasants and small businessmen also fell.

Although voters had a choice of three candidates in each electoral district, all were selected by the ruling National Liberation Front. The assembly is largely a rubber stamp for government policy. The official Algerian press considered the vote a reflection of the political will of the "militant base" and an affirmation of Algeria's "responsible democracy."

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Uganda's Mistrust of Press Grows

Western Reporting Seen as Hostile, Newsmen Curbed

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda—Several weeks ago, the government of President Milton Obote withdrew the accreditation of the last Western correspondent with a base in Uganda and later ordered his expulsion.

The government also formulated new regulations that appeared likely to add to the obstacles confronting journalists who wish to travel to Uganda and report freely here.

In the 14 months since Mr. Obote returned to power, two visiting reporters have been expelled and six resident correspondents, including the last Westerner, have been required to leave the country. The residents were free-lancers who established themselves in Kampala. There are no staff bureaus maintained here by major Western news agencies or newspapers because they feel a staff correspondent probably faces an insecure tenure.

In January, the government issued new regulations permitting only "qualified, objective and bona fide" foreigners, or government-approved Ugandans, to work as journalists in Uganda, which has known constant turmoil since the dictator Idi Amin ended Mr. Obote's first term of office with a coup in 1971. Mr. Amin was overthrown by Tanza-

nian troops and Ugandan rebels in 1979 and lives in exile in Saudi Arabia.

The Western press, Information Minister David Anyoti said recently, depicted Mr. Amin as "an amiable bear," and Mr. Anyoti said "that same press is now displaying hostility to the people who overthrew him."

Ugandan officials have also charged that Western reporters have focused on the unrest in the Kampala area and ignored both the developments in pro-Obote areas and government efforts to revive the country.

In the past, reporters needed only to clear immigration formalities to enter Uganda. Under the new regulations, a journalist must seek permission from the Information Ministry and the security authorities before entering. Moreover, the journalist is allowed to report on only those subjects specified in the application to enter the country and considered acceptable by the authorities.

Recently, a reporter who was allowed in Uganda without going through the formal channels heard the government's views on foreign reporting directly from Mr. Obote.

The president arrived for the interview flanked by senior aides. They joined Mr. Obote in stating a belief that whatever he said would be misquoted or edited so that its thrust was lost.

Mr. Obote suggested that foreign radio stations, particularly the British Broadcasting Corp., were opposed to him since they interviewed only his political opponents. He dismissed suggestions that his own and his ministers' reluctance to deal with reporters contributed to what the president sees as one-sidedness in foreign coverage.

In particular, Mr. Obote indicated resentment at continued reference in foreign news accounts to charges that his 1980 election victory was rigged and to frequent reports of atrocities by his army.

The foreign press, he said, does not take into account the fact that the army is just a year old. Nor does it accept his assertion, he said, that atrocities were the work of bandits dressed in army uniforms.

When Mr. Anyoti announced the new regulations, he noted that the only resident correspondents here recently had been free-lancers.

Mr. Anyoti said that only Shihata, the official Tanzanian press agency; Suma, the official Sudanese agency; and Tass had been fit to open offices in Kampala. "Other news agencies only hired second-rate, yellow journalists and stringers whose operations are subject to mercenary motives," he asserted.

Recent requests for accreditation by British and U.S. televi-



Milton Obote

sion companies, however, have been ignored.

Army to Receive Training

NAIROBI (AP)—Uganda radio has announced an agreement for a 36-man Commonwealth military team to train Uganda's Army. In a broadcast monitored in Nairobi, the radio reported Saturday that Vice President Paulo Mwangi had told a news conference that the advance party of the training team will arrive in Nairobi on Saturday en route to Kampala.

Khmer Rouge Displays Captured Gas Mask

And Says It Proves Hanoi Uses Chemical Arms

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

PHUM TMEY, Cambodia—Khmer Rouge guerrillas battling the Vietnamese occupiers of Cambodia have produced what they say is fresh evidence that Hanoi is continuing to use chemical weapons in the three-year-old war.

Interviewed at a makeshift hospital at this jungle camp near the Thai-Cambodian border, the Communist guerrillas described what they said was a Vietnamese gas attack Feb. 13 about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of here. In addition, Khmer Rouge officials displayed a gas mask that they said had been taken from a dead Vietnamese soldier March 1 after a battle for a hill about 12 miles to the southeast.

According to U.S. officials in Bangkok, the mask is the first piece of equipment related to Hanoi's alleged use of chemical warfare to be found in Indochina.

Khmer Rouge officials said the mask was captured when guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese unit at Phnom Poch. Seized at the same time, and displayed at this camp just opposite the Thai border village of Ban Nong Pru, were an old American field radio, some weapons and assorted letters and documents in Vietnamese. Some of the letters from Vietnam were dated as recently as January.

Poison Gas Shells

The ousted Khmer Rouge government, widely vilified for the brutality of its 1975-79 rule in Cambodia, has never been given much credibility. However, in this instance Khmer Rouge accounts of chemical weapons use by the Vietnamese appeared consistent with information from Western and Thai sources.

For example, intelligence sources in Bangkok have reported that the Vietnamese distributed large numbers of gas masks earlier this year to units fighting in the western Cambodian region.

The origin of the mask displayed here could not be ascertained. However, an American source who examined it said it "could very well be a Soviet mask," judging by a plastic star symbol over the air intake filter.

Vietnamese Countercharge

The Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok had no immediate comment on the gas mask. But Hanoi recently accused Thai forces of firing poison gas shells into Cambodia, a charge denied by the Thais and seen by some Western diplomats as a possible pretext for the Vietnamese distribution of the masks.

Up to now, charges that Hanoi has used chemical weapons have been based on plant and blood samples said to contain traces of mycotoxins of the trichothecene group, chemical agents that can cause death by massive internal bleeding, diarrhea and vomiting.

The samples have been collected in Cambodia and Laos, where guerrillas are battling governments kept in power with the help of Vietnamese troops.

Contaminated Leaf

The most serious allegations have concerned "yellow rain," a highly toxic substance dropped from aircraft and capable of causing violent death within minutes.

Khmer Rouge officials recently collected what they say is a contaminated leaf from a battle zone across the border from the Thai village of Pong Nam Ron. According to the Khmer Rouge, the substance was dropped Feb. 26 in an attack by two Vietnamese planes.

The sample has been forwarded to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok and is to be sent to the United States for analysis.

Also being sent are new blood samples from some of the 17 Khmer Rouge guerrillas said to have come under a Vietnamese gas attack during a battle at Tuol Chrey Feb. 13.

According to the leader of the unit, Prak Reth, 29, the battle began in the morning and lasted all day. Then at 6:30 p.m., he said, the Vietnamese fired 105mm artillery shells containing poison gas.

"At first I had trouble seeing," he said through a Khmer Rouge interpreter. "I also had difficulty breathing. My nose felt inflamed."

like it was burning. Then I started vomiting. I vomited from 6:30 until morning. I could run about 500 meters before I fell down. Besides nausea, I also had diarrhea."

No Deaths

Prak Reth said he could not see the gas or tell how many shells had struck because it was night. He said none of the guerrillas died from the gas.

Prak Reth was among six guerrillas who gave blood Wednesday to a private American doctor collecting samples on behalf of the

U.S. government. The doctor, Amos Townsend, has investigated alleged chemical warfare incidents in Laos and Cambodia.

A former U.S. Air Force colonel, Dr. Townsend, 51, also went into Khmer Rouge territory in Cambodia in October to collect blood samples from guerrillas. The samples were later used by the U.S. government to bolster its allegations against Vietnam.

The U.S. government said an independent analyst was able to identify tentatively in samples from two of the nine gas victims a metabolite, or breakdown, of the

toxin said to be a component of yellow rain.

Dr. Townsend said the alleged gas victims seen Wednesday "looked very similar to the nine we drew blood from last October." Although there was no sign of any wounds, "they just looked very listless and fatigued," he said.

One of the 17 guerrillas said he had also been incapacitated by poison gas in the earlier attack, which he said occurred Sept. 19 at Takong. The guerrilla, O Rin, 26, said he suffered severe vomiting and diarrhea and was hospitalized for four months.

Vietnam Reported Adding Troops

To Exploit Cambodian Dry Season

Reuters

BANGKOK—Vietnam has reinforced its troops in western Cambodia in an apparent bid to step up its dry season offensive against guerrillas of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime. Thai military sources said Monday.

Fighting between the two sides continued Monday inside Cambodia along the Thai border about 280 kilometers (175 miles) north-east of here, the sources said. They gave no details.

A third Vietnamese division arrived in the Cambodian town of Sisophon, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of the frontier last week, apparently to reinforce two divisions attacking Khmer Rouge mountain strongholds, the sources said.

Vietnamese divisions do not operate on full strength, most containing about 5,000 men, the sources said. A Thai Army division has about 8,000 men.

The Vietnamese offensive began in January, in the middle of the dry season that favors conventional forces, the sources said.

Some Western military officials monitoring the fighting in Cambodia from Bangkok believe that the offensive is taking a heavy toll on the Khmer Rouge. But the Khmer Rouge radio consistently reports successful attacks by the guerrillas on Vietnamese troops and installations.

About 30,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been fighting a 200,000-man Vietnamese force since January, 1979, when troops led by Hanoi toppled the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh.

Fighting involving artillery and mortars was reported Monday opposite the Thai border town of Ban Saeu Suk, but military sources had no details.

Thai forces along the border have exchanged brief bursts of artillery fire with Vietnamese troops when shells fired at the Khmer Rouge have landed on Thai territory, Thai military sources said.

A Thai military spokesman asserted Monday that the shelling incidents were violations of Thai sovereignty and that they endan-

gered the lives and property of Thais living along the border. Two Thai villagers were reported killed and one injured Sunday when their truck crashed while fleeing artillery shells falling near their border village.

China Protest Attack

PEKING (UPI)—Vietnamese gunboats fired on at least three Chinese fishing boats in the South China Sea last week, blowing one up and crippling two others, China said Monday.

The Foreign Ministry lodged a "strong protest" with Hanoi, and said 18 persons on the boat that was blown out of the water were missing, the state-run central television said.

Casualties were also reported on two other Chinese vessels, one of which was seized by the Vietnamese gunboats, it said.

The attack occurred last Wednesday, the protest said. There was no explanation why the Chinese government waited until Monday to lodge the protest.

China Accuses Russia of Aggression

In Mediterranean, Europe, Asia

The Associated Press

PEKING—China's official press has accused the Soviet Union of making aggressive moves in the Mediterranean region, threatening nuclear war in Europe and attempting to control strategic sea lanes in Southeast Asia.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said Sunday that recent reports of an intrusion by a Soviet nuclear submarine into Italian waters were "the inevitable outcome of the Soviet Union's moves of aggression and expansion in the Mediterranean."

It said Moscow's claims that Italy invented the submarine incident displayed an attitude "so arrogant and arbitrary that it is shocking."

In another comment, the official English-language weekly Peking Review said Sunday that Western Europe should not only oppose deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles there but should also demand that the Soviet Union dismantle its missiles aimed at Western European targets.

"The actual situation today is that the two military blocs are in sharp confrontation in Europe and that Western Europe is under serious Soviet military threat," the magazine said.

"Peace-loving European people are now increasingly clear where the main threat of war is coming from and they realize that a general appeal for peace or opposition solely to the U.S. plan to deploy new missiles in Europe... will

only do the Soviet Union a favor," it added.

The Chinese press agency said that in Southeast Asia, the Russians want control of several strategic sea lanes so their submarines can cruise freely in the South China Sea.

It said the Russians have capitalized on their support of Vietnamese Communist government by building two bases in Vietnam and sending in hundreds of military experts to set up a third.

"The Soviet design in the region, just as in other strategic places in

the world, is first of all to make friends, then to become big brother and eventually to become the master," the agency said.

China and the Soviet Union have grown increasingly hostile since the late 1950s when Peking began accusing the Kremlin of deviating from orthodox Communist ideology. The Russians later withdrew all aid from China.

Despite China's anti-Soviet rhetoric, however, it has not condemned the declaration of martial law in Poland. Several Western nations have blamed that crackdown on Moscow.

Pope's Talk Distressed

Some Jesuits, One Says

The Associated Press

ROME—A Jesuit leader said Monday that some members of the influential order had been distressed by Pope John Paul II's recent warning to stay out of politics. But he said the order had nevertheless pledged obedience to the pontiff during an unprecedented meeting here.

The Rev. Giuseppe Pittan, 53, an Italian appointed by John Paul last year as deputy head of the order under the Rev. Paolo Dezza, said the eight-day gathering had "cleared the air," although "not all the doubts had been dissipated."

The meeting ended last week. Father Pittan, who served as a Jesuit provincial in Japan for 17 years, also repeated that a new leader for the Society of Jesus, the order's official name, would probably be chosen next year to replace the ailing superior general, the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, 74.

Soon after the start of his pontificate in 1978, the pope sent a directive urging the 26,000 members of the society to stick to an austere life, follow church doctrine and shun secular tendencies.

Some Jesuits in Latin America have taken part in leftist guerrilla movements or endorsed the so-called Theology of Liberation, which combines Marxism with Roman Catholic tradition.

At the same time, some American and European Jesuits have publicly challenged the doctrine of priestly celibacy and the church ban on artificial birth control.

After the pope named Father Dezza as his personal representative—the first such measure in the order's history—Jesuits in West Germany, France and Canada complained publicly.

But Father Pittan emphasized that there had been no rebellion, no request to leave the order, and not a single resignation.

"All of them didn't clap, but they did pledge their filial obedience," Father Pittan told a news conference.

In his speech March 1, the pope warned Jesuits to stay out of politics, but he tempered his strong

words with praise for their work through the centuries. The order, the largest in the Catholic Church, was founded in 1534 by St. Ignatius Loyola.

Father Pittan said one difficulty remaining was to reconcile what he called "progressivism" and "integralism," meaning the gap between Jesuits who had surged too far ahead in interpreting church doctrine and those who clung too closely to past practice.

French Accuse 7

Of Seizing Member Of Moon's Church

From Agency Dispatches

BESANCON, France—Seven persons have been accused of holding a member of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church against her will, police said Monday.

The accused were the woman's parents, brother and sister-in-law and three helpers. Police identified the helpers as Martin Faisers, 27, a Briton, and Allen Tate Wood, 34, and Alexandra Schmidt, 27, both Americans. All were charged with illegal sequestration and released on their own recognizance. The three helpers were reported to be former members of the Moon sect now working to fight the organization.

Members of the church reported last Wednesday that the woman, Claire Chateau, 21, had been kidnapped.

She was found Friday at a "deprogramming center." Such centers have been set up around the world in an effort to convince members to leave the church. The Unification Church, founded by Mr. Moon, a South Korean industrialist, has been accused by parents of brainwashing followers into rejecting family and friends.

Police sources said that when authorities found Miss Chateau she appeared for help and said she wanted to rejoin her colleagues in the church. At Saturday's court hearing she agreed to undergo psychiatric tests.

U.S. Scientist Says 'Mystery' Cloud Was Caused by Volcanic Eruption

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—A "mystery" cloud circling the earth is not really a mystery, according to a scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration who has been collecting worldwide observations of the phenomenon.

It is a result, according to M. Patrick McCormick, of a volcanic eruption that threw a quarter-million tons of material into the stratosphere. But the volcano that produced the eruption, he said, has yet to be identified.

The cloud, Mr. McCormick said Friday, has the earmarks of widely

monitored clouds produced by three recent volcanic eruptions. One was that of Mount St. Helens in Washington on May 18, 1980.

The other eruptions were of Ulawan, the highest mountain on the island of New Britain in the southwest Pacific, on Oct. 7, 1980, and of Alaid, the highest volcano in the Kurile Islands north of Japan, on April 27.

Mr. McCormick, of NASA's Langley Research Center in Virginia, has been observing the cloud with ground-based and airborne laser radars, or "lidars." He has also assembled data from lidars overseas, tracing the cloud's movement around the globe. Such clouds are not ordinarily seen by the unaided eye, but may contribute to red sunsets.

No eruption violent enough to throw up such a cloud has been identified, but in a telephone interview Mr. McCormick said one of two eruptions in January may have

been responsible. One occurred in eastern Zaire. The other was of Langila, a volcano in New Britain that erupted explosively on Jan. 11.

In neither case was there a report of a plume rising to the stratosphere, but Mr. McCormick said information from such places was meager. It is also possible, he added, that the eruption was on an island so remote it has not been reported. Satellite images, he said, are being examined for evidence of an eruption.

The cloud was first noticed 10 miles overhead on Jan. 23 by the lidar at Kyushu University in Japan, where Motokazu Hirose found echoes typical of volcanic debris. At such high elevations the debris usually consists of coagulated sulfur compounds and water droplets.

Five days later the cloud was recorded as it drifted westward by a lidar at the observatory on Mauna Loa volcano in Hawaii. NASA's lidar in Virginia picked it up on Feb. 10. A West German station at Garmisch-Partenkirchen began to do so on Feb. 2.

The airborne NASA lidar was flown from Virginia to Costa Rica and out over the Pacific Ocean, charting the structure of the cloud. NASA has announced plans to send a U-2 plane into the cloud to collect samples for analysis.

While some particles thrown into the stratosphere by Mount St. Helens are presumably still there, they have been spread so uniformly and thinly that they are masked by material from more recent eruptions. Most researchers have concluded that the Mount St. Helens eruption did not have an observable effect on climate.

Sheikh Bissar Dies; Egypt Theologian, Al Azhar Rector

The Associated Press

CAIRO—Sheikh Abdel-Rahman Bissar, 71, rector of Al Azhar mosque and university, the chief Moslem center of learning, died Monday, his office announced. He had been suffering from heart disease, a blood clot and kidney failure.

As head of Al Azhar, the 1,000-year old seat of Islamic theology, Sheikh Bissar held great influence over Islamic affairs. He was empowered to interpret the Koran and issue religious rulings in matters ranging from rituals to birth control. But unlike the pope, who can issue edicts applying to all Catholics, Sheikh Bissar's authority was diluted because he was appointed by a temporal head of state—the president of Egypt.

Sheikh Bissar's degrees included a doctorate from Edinburgh University in the history of philosophy. He opposed all extremists and encouraged women to educate themselves and pursue careers.

Edward L. Patton

SEATTLE (NYT)—Edward L. Patton, 65, the engineer who led construction of the 800-mile Trans-Alaska oil pipeline, died Friday. He had retired in 1978 as chairman and chief executive officer of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, formed by a consortium of oil companies in 1970 to build the \$7.7-billion pipeline.

Caramanlis Visits Australia

The Associated Press

SYDNEY—President Constantine Caramanlis of Greece arrived Monday on a six-day official visit. He was scheduled to fly Tuesday to Canberra.

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Tracking Homer's Lotus-Eaters

IN THESE drug-drenched days, discoverers of what they consider to be keys to paradise conduct themselves like converts to a new religion: they are possessed by the need to convert others. Whether the magical instrument is a hallucinogenic mushroom, peyote, marijuana, LSD, or more sinister substances, the fever of proselytization seizes upon the initiates. The motivations seem diverse: beneficent, a desire to share paradise with others; therapeutic, a need to relieve a feeling of guilt inspired by the uneasy knowledge that they are participating in an activity considered reprehensible by the majority of their fellows; democratic, an attempt to transform that majority into a minority by recruiting others; or unscrupulously commercial, the realization that to create addicts is to create customers. Whatever else this

WAVERLEY ROOT

phenomenon may be, it is not new. Consider how the inhabitants of a certain North African island greeted the sailors of Ulysses.

"What they did," Homer tells us in the "Odyssey," "was to give them some lotus to taste, and as soon as each had eaten the honeyed fruit of the plant . . . all they now wished for was to stay where they were with the lotus-eaters, to browse on the lotus, and to forget that they had a home to return to." The Lotophagae evidently had a penchant for proselytization too, and encouraged deliberately in others that "state of dreamy content and complete forgetfulness of home and friends" which is Webster's paraphrase of Homer's words.

The name of the lotus-eaters island was given as Zerb, which everybody now agrees is the Tunisian island of Djerba, which that country is successfully promoting as a vacation paradise, though not suggesting that visitors will become so blissfully stupefied by the native fruits that they will be unable to work up the energy to leave.

Besides that, the stupefying effect of the lotus (also spelled lotos, as by Tennyson in "The Lotus Eaters") may not be infallible, except for sailors disinclined to put to sea again, which, judging from what happened to them when they did, would have been a reasonable attitude for Ulysses' sailors. Theophrastus wrote that the lotus was so common on Djerba that a Roman army on its way to destroy Carthage lived for several days on its fruit. But the Legionnaires were made of sterner stuff and were not diverted from their purpose.

What was the lotus of the lotus-eaters? Not, certainly, the lotus of Buddha, *Nelumbo speciosum*, which bears the same popular name but cannot be the same plant. This one is a water lily, and members of another genus of water lily, *Nymphaea*, which includes the Egyptian lotus, are also called lotuses, but are not the ones the Lotophagae ate. Some writers have suggested that Homer's lotus was simply the date, but Herodotus wrote that it tasted like the date, and he would not have taken the trouble to record that it tasted like itself. The modern genus of lotus is unrelated to the Homeric plant, for it is a sort of clover, of which the most conspicuous form is probably the bird's-foot trefoil.

Dioscorides connected Homer's lotus with the lotus tree, *lotos dendron*, a theory which raises a second question: What is the lotus tree? This is an ambiguous term which has at least five different meanings. The first is simply the tree that bears the Homeric fruit, which is not very helpful in identifying it. The second is the Asiatic persimmon, *Diospyros lotus*, which has small yellow or purplish fruit, attractive enough so that it is sometimes cultivated (and has encouraged some persons to apply the name of lotus tree even to the American persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*, which can be confidently ruled out of the list of possible Lethan

fruits, since it does not exist in the region of Djerba, as almost all the others embarrassingly do). The third, *Nitraria tridentata*, does exist in the right area (North Africa and Syria), but only Dr. M.T. Masters, in "The Treasury of Botany" (1876), has nominated it for the role of Homer's lotus.

The fourth lotus tree is also called the nettle tree, and this one has been taken seriously by a number of modern scientists, as well as by Dioscorides and Theophrastus, as being the one Homer had in mind. Its scientific name is *Celtis australis*, and it grows commonly in Libya, and as far east as Afghanistan and the Himalayas. It is a member of the elm family, but looks more like a beech. It has hard compact wood useful for many purposes, for instance to make flutes (the later Greek poets used its name as a synonym for flute). It is related to the American hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*.

Its fruit, yellow, dark brown or black (red when unripe) is the size of a small cherry, and is very sweet, though rather insipid. However, it is still eaten, even outside of Libya, not in Britain, southern France or Italy, where it is cultivated as a shade tree only, but in Spain and especially in Greece, where it is much appreciated as the honeyberry. Two other varieties are eaten in India, *choke*, whose berries are yellow or orange, and a large purple to near-black variety called *roku*.

However, *Celtis australis* has now been crowded out as Homer's lotus by the nearly unanimous opinion that this was *Zizyphus lotus*, whose popular names are lotus, African date, *thorn* and *Jew thorn*. Its round purplish fruit looks rather like an olive, but the taste is described as resembling that of figs or dates, thus supporting Herodotus. It is still much eaten in North Africa.

Zizyphus lotus is a jujube, called in French *jujube des lotophages* (and in Arabic *sedra*). Its fruit is larger than that of *Celtis australis* and somewhat mealy, so that it can be converted into flour for making bread. It seems in ancient times to have been in particular a food of the poor, who, according to several ancient writers, lived almost exclusively on it; we may suppose that it could be gathered wild, and cost nothing.

The Liddell and Scott Greek dictionary thinks *Zizyphus vulgaris* was the species the Greeks knew, while some authorities opt instead for *Zizyphus jujube*, the Chinese jujube or Chinese date. All three grow in the right area, and it is probable that no practical distinction was made by the general public, including the sailors of Ulysses. There are about 40 species of *Zizyphus*, including also *Zizyphus mauritiana*, the Indian or cottony jujube, and *Zizyphus obtusifolia* of Texas, the buckthorn or lote bush. This one also has edible fruit, black, and half an inch in diameter, but is of poor quality.

Homer's jujube is not too attractive for eating fresh, even in the very hot regions where it is at its best. However, an attractive confection can be manufactured from it by making an incision in the skin and dropping it immediately into boiling sweet syrup, cooking it for 20 to 30 minutes, and then cooling it before a second boiling. It emerges with a very sweet taste and the texture of a prune.

Eating jujubes on Djerba today does not seem to engender forgetfulness, but perhaps the companions of Ulysses took it in liquid form. A wine can be made from the fruit, which is strong, or a distilled drink, which is stronger.

The idea that the Greek heroes were simply drunk would probably have been rejected indignantly by Tennyson, who preferred the romantic view.

The lotus blooms below the barren peak:
The lotus blows by every winding creek:
All day the wind breathes low with mellow tone:
Thro' every hollow cave and alley lone,
Round and round the spicy downs the yellow lotus-dust is blown.

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Léger's Scattered Legacy

By John Russell
New York Times Service

BUFFALO, N.Y. — For one reason or another people have trouble in coming to terms with the broad-shouldered art of Fernand Léger, who was born in 1881 and died in 1955. Isolated paintings here and there never fail of their impact, but as to the continuity, the sustained rationale and the ups and downs — if any — of Léger's long career no general achievement has been reached.

There has been no one big definitive survey in book form of his en-

tire activity, for instance, though John Gidding and Christopher Green have lately dug deep into Léger's work of the 1920s. The exact size and the possible implications of the estate have never been made really clear. Not everyone can get to Biot, near Antibes, where the Léger museum is located, or even to the Kunstmuseum in Basel where the Léger holdings have an overwhelming monumentality.

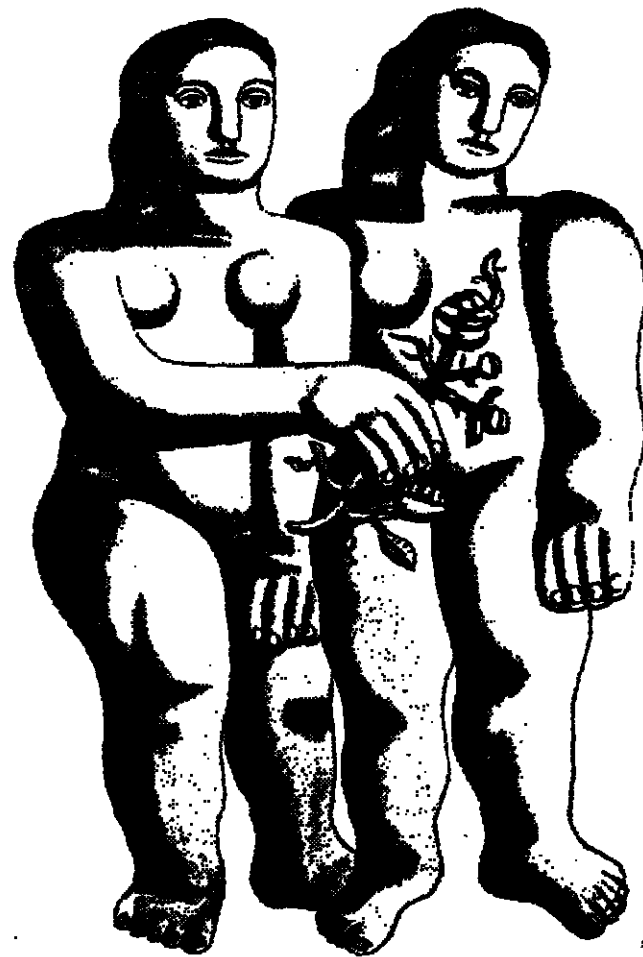
New Yorkers live within striking range of at least four of Léger's greatest achievements — the

"Grand Déjeuner" of 1921 in the Museum of Modern Art, the "Grande Parade" of 1924 in the Guggenheim Museum, the "City" of 1919 in the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the "Mechanic" of 1920 in the National Gallery of Canada. Substantial Cubist paintings dated before 1914 can also be seen in our area. But Léger has never had in New York the kind of constituency — ardent, active, ever vocal — that has attached itself to Matisse, Picasso and Miró.

Moreover, it is 20 years since Léger had a museum show of any size in New York. So considerable expectation was aroused this winter by the large Léger retrospective organized by Robert T. Buck and Charlotte Kotik for the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo. Despite the difficulty of borrowing major Légers, it consists of more than 70 paintings. Nearly all of them have real weight, and a surprisingly large proportion of them are still on the market.

Léger comes across as a classical master for whom firm, clear and ordered statement were paramount. Once we are past three rather fidgety examples of his pre-Cubist manner there can never be any doubt that Léger is doing exactly what he wants to do. There are no failures of clarity. Nor are there any accidental-looking bonuses. This is a man in control of his gifts, and of their resolution.

Through no fault of the organizers, the effect of World War I upon Léger is echoed only by a painting of 1920 called "The Wounded Man II." (The great "Soldiers Playing Cards" of 1917 could not be borrowed from the Netherlands, though the catalog



Léger's "Two Sisters," painted in 1935.

includes a hilarious photograph of Léger camping it up with some of his comrades in arms.)

But most other phases of Léger's career are amply covered. There are major paintings from Biot, and even where the huge final versions of a favorite subject could not be borrowed, there is often much to be learned from the preliminary sketches.

Charlotte Kotik has, moreover, paid particular attention to the American period, as to which a certain obscurity and ambiguity still exists. Léger was in the United States three times in the 1930s, and again from November, 1940, to 1945, and much remains to be said both about what he did here and about his feelings for the United States and Americans.

It is difficult not to believe that both the "Construction Workers" series and the "Great Parade" series, which occupied Léger for much of his later life, were powered above all by his American experience. Is it not true to say that in New York construction workers form in effect a yearlong circus troupe, eyed with awe and attention by onlookers of all ages?

On this and many another count this is an exhibition well worth seeking out on its North American tour. It just closed here but can be seen from March 11 through April 18 at the Museum of Fine Arts in Montreal, and from May 12 through June 27 at the Museum of

Fine Arts in Dallas. (Another show, "Fernand Léger and the Modern Spirit 1918-1930," will open March 17 at Paris city museum of modern art. It comprises 200 paintings, a 1930 automobile and other mechanical objects.)



Léger in his studio, about 1930.

Happy 'Noises' on London Stage

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Michael Frayn's "Noises Off" is already a full-fledged hit and will be transferred to the West End following its triumphant trial run at the Lyric Hammersmith. A farce within a farce, it is food for loud laughter and displays an amazing theatrical facility.

At the start we have the final rehearsal of a broad comedy of the "No Sex, Please, We're British" variety, interrupted by the displeased director, which leads to discussions with his company so that all of players are characterized as their offstage selves. Then we view the performance of the farce from the backstage angle and follow the tangled destinies of its performers. It is superbly acted by Paul Eddington as the disdainful director, by Michael Aldridge as an aged ham addicted to the bottle, by Patricia Routledge, Nicky Henson, Yvonne Anzures, Roger Lloyd Pack, Jan Waters and Rowena Roberts. It is understandably the most popular of recent arrivals on the London stage.

Frank D. Gilroy's American comedy "The Housekeeper" had scant success in native soil, so it is rather surprising to find it imported to London and holding the boards of the Apollo.

To write a full-length play employing only three

players is apt to place a strain on both author and audience and Gilroy has managed the feat with some skill, while the fact that the evening is a brief one will not be resented by many.

Leo McKern, an expansive and amusing actor, has been recruited to impersonate a recently widowed Brooklyn fuddy-duddy in his 60s who, despite his hypocritical claims of marital fidelity, has led a loose life during his marriage. However, his wife's death has so depressed him that he has been unable to leave the house for months and his married son is uncertain what to do with him as he must go with his family to California. The choice, when the cards are finally down, is between sending his father to a nursing home or engaging a housekeeper to watch over him.

The crusty elder has rejected all the applicants for the job of housekeeper, but agrees to see one more. She turns out to be one of his old flames — and at first he prefers to go the old folks' home. But she, it seems, adores him and as time has not withered his sex urge he settles for her companionship.

McKern, a Falstaffian figure, plays the leading role to the hilt and there is sound support from Connie Booth as the would-be housekeeper and by Clive Merrison as the son who ferrets out the secrets of his papa's past. Tom Conti's direction keeps the slight comedy in perpetual motion and Gilroy's three-handers appear to have brighter prospects abroad than it had at home.



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Automotive technology is at a critical moment of change. Bit by bit mechanical control systems are being replaced by a new technology. "All the experts are agreed about one thing: without electronics . . . there is no realistic prospect for the future. Safety and environmental demands cannot be overcome without electronics, any more than the optimization of our energy resources" was the firm conclusion of the authoritative Frankfurter Allgemeine

Zeitung on the subject of automotive electronics. BMW has been transforming that theory into reality from the start, and today no other car manufacturer implements this new technology as comprehensively as BMW. If you want to buy a car which already fully meets the most demanding criteria for car electronics, you have little alternative but to choose BMW. The next time you're thinking of buying a car, ask if it has electronic fuel injection.

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Capt. Reagan's Icebergs

Sen. Bob Packwood, the Oregon Republican, commented in an interview last week: "I really think the president has an idealized concept of America," and "The Republican Party has just about written off those women who work for wages. We are losing them in droves. You cannot write them off and the blacks off and the Hispanics off and the Jews off and assume you're going to build a party on white Anglo-Saxon males over 40. There aren't enough of us left."

As the senator's candid interview makes clear, his list is incomplete. Deep rumbles of unrest are emanating also from other voices.

Other Republican senators, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Business Conference, the National Association of Manufacturers, even the prestigious Business Roundtable... Some oppose the Reagan defense budget proposals. Others criticize the president for refusing to budge on his tax cut. The language is respectful, but there seems to be rising common alarm.

Last year Herbert Stein, Richard Nixon's economic adviser, described the Reagan program this way: "If the captain of the ship sets out from New York harbor with a plan of sailing north to Miami, 'Steady as you go!' will not be a sustainable policy, and that will be clear before the icebergs are sighted." Plenty of people are now seeing icebergs, but the captain will not change course.

It is obviously early for Reagan to start compromising on his 1983 budget. He proposed it only a month ago. Why not wait until the opposition coalesces? Why not allow more time for the administration's vaunted recovery program to work? What is the harm of waiting? Answer: the icebergs.

One of them is economic. After the wobbles of the Carter years, the president may think he has a special duty to be resolute in

defense of his tax cut. In this recession, no one wants to increase taxes now anyway. But there is a circular problem here: To wait means to do nothing to reduce interest rates. The longer they stay high, the longer they threaten long-term recovery.

Even if his defense buildup and tax and budget cuts did stimulate productivity eventually, look what the resulting deficits seem to be doing to interest rates now. Such high rates discourage borrowing by businesses that want to expand. That means fewer jobs and a longer recession. The need for jobs was underscored Friday: Unemployment has jumped back to an almost-record high.

Hence the other, political iceberg. Reagan is alienating blocs of voters. When blacks were asked in a recent poll if the president cares a great deal about the problems of the poor, zero percent said yes. The same poll showed that Reagan's job approval rating, 54 percent among men, was only 44 percent among women. Most of the increase in unemployment last month was among women.

Pain is being felt around the country, as the impression mounts that Reagan has a vision but not a program. Republicans are scrambling for ways to put daylight between themselves and their president. Democrats are groping for ways to let him sink without taking the country down, too.

With such broad opposition, Reagan will have to make substantial concessions: Why not sooner, when they will help more, politically and economically? He may think it is reasonable to wait, but the politicians of both parties know they don't have time. Their alarm bell, for the congressional elections in November, is already ringing. But the president's alarm doesn't go off until 1984. He stands unmoved on the bridge, facing north.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuclear Latin America

There is trouble spreading in Latin America that is potentially at least as serious as the fighting in Central America: an accelerating interest in acquiring nuclear weapons technologies and perhaps the weapons themselves.

Argentina is the leading nuclear power in Latin America. It has refused to sign either the worldwide Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or the regional Treaty of Tlatelolco, which would establish a nuclear weapons free zone in the area. Buenos Aires has hinted for some time that it has the ability to build atomic weapons, and it has refused to renounce so-called peaceful nuclear explosions. Last week, the director of its atomic energy program went further than officials in the past, saying his country might want to use nuclear explosions in mining and canal construction. His statement could be laying the groundwork for a nuclear test.

Rumors have been circulating for some time of complaints raised at the International Atomic Energy Agency about illegal diversion of fuel from Argentina's safeguarded reactor. Argentina is building an unsafeguarded heavy water reactor capable of producing large quantities of plutonium, the optimal weapons fuel. U.S. administration spokesmen put Argentina near the top of the list of potential new nuclear powers.

Brazil has built an unsafeguarded pilot reprocessing plant and is working on a breeder reactor. These projects, which rely on West German and Italian aid, will make Brazil self-sufficient in plutonium. Projects that are Brazilian-built and Brazilian-run are also under way; the intention seems to be to achieve self-sufficiency in every stage of the nuclear fuel cycle. At a Brazilian Air Force facility, construction of centrifuges for uranium enrichment (the method being used covertly by Pakistan) is reported to be taking place in a bomb-proof building. Brazil's fourth major nuclear center is under construction by the army.

Brazil and Argentina are becoming nuclear suppliers to other countries. Within their capabilities, each appears eager to supply whatever its customers want. Brazil has an extensive agreement with Iraq that may have included the secret supply of nuclear fuel for

irradiation in Iraq's now destroyed research reactor. It sees the Iraqi agreement as the first of several with Middle Eastern countries. Argentina has signed nuclear cooperation pacts with several Latin American countries and has built a research reactor in Peru.

In fact, there may no longer be much need for non-nuclear weapons states to worry about the major suppliers' reluctance to export weapons-related technologies and materials to them. If the West German and Italian programs in Brazil are not sufficient evidence of a renewed willingness to exchange long-term security for immediate commercial advantage, there is the bidding war under way in Mexico. Those competing to be the supplier to Mexico's ambitious nuclear reactor program have been asked to provide access to advanced technologies including enrichment and reprocessing.

The U.S. bid includes extensive manpower training, an as yet undefined promise of "follow-on cooperation" in advanced weapons-related technologies, and a stated interest in Mexico "becoming a close partner," presumably with rights to the extracted plutonium, in the administration's hoped-for U.S. reprocessing plant. There is not a word about U.S. nonproliferation goals or a hint that any technology may be considered inappropriate for export. To public knowledge, the United States has made no effort to reach agreement among the suppliers not to undercut each other by offering weapons-related technologies. It seems likely that by the time Mexico reaches its decision later this year, an informal suppliers' agreement not to export such technologies will have been abandoned.

The attempt to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons is a continuing drive to restrict the number of nuclear-armed nations, to minimize the amount of plutonium in international commerce and to build political incentives not to acquire nuclear weapons. It is, or was, an effort to slow a dangerous international trend. But there is more than a little evidence that, perhaps with tacit U.S. encouragement, the impediments to the spread of nuclear weapons to ever more countries are being dismantled.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Decrying a Chemical Arms Race

President Reagan's decision to produce chemical weapons contains political dynamite for West Germany, where these weapons would be stockpiled. He has escalated the arms race.

— From Der Spiegel (Hamburg).

Expanding NATO's chemical arsenal will mean a reduction of the deterrent factor — an important aspect of NATO's strategy to avoid war.

— From De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

We are opposed to any increase in military

competition between the superpowers, in particular the growing rivalry in chemical weapons.

— From Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

The apparent revival of the chemical weapons race between the superpowers is a frightening development.

— From the Indian Express (Delhi).

The timing could hardly have been worse. U.S. officials are in the middle of a diplomatic offensive against the Soviet Union over their involvement in the use of toxic weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

— From the Bangkok Post.

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March 9: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Strike Blacks Out Paris

PARIS — Paris was in complete darkness on March 8, as the consequence of a sudden strike of the employees of the electric power stations. There have been many strikes in the French capital, but never has there been such a startling or better concerted movement. The Electricians' Union has exerted all its efforts for many months to obtain better conditions for the employees, but the Municipal Council has decided to grant a new concession to a certain company and has refused to municipalize the electric lighting of the city. The new company does not consent to assimilate its employees to municipal servants: There will be no pension fund, no eight-hour day, no collective labor contract.

1932: Labor Rioting in Detroit

DETROIT — Drastic measures to prevent further Communist rioting in the vicinity of the Ford Motor plants were taken by the authorities when the National Guard was ordered mobilized to prevent a recurrence of the bloodshed on March 7 that led to four deaths. Police arrested 31 mob leaders, including a girl, and are seeking William Z. Foster, leader of the Communist Party, charging him with having incited the mob to violence. The Ford company issued the following statement: "The company has employed more men at continuously higher wages than any other industrial plant in the Detroit district. There were no Ford men in the mob, while the number of former Ford men was negligible."



Women's Place Is in the House, yet Another Is Leaving

By Norma Acevedo Heine and Jorge Heine

WASHINGTON — In choosing not to seek re-election in November, Shirley Chisholm, who has served since 1968, becomes the latest of half a dozen important women to leave the United States House of Representatives in six years.

It could be argued that 14 years in the House is more than enough for anybody, and some people maintain that a limit should be placed on the number of terms senators and representatives should be allowed to serve. The fact remains that in the overwhelmingly male House, there are only 19 women, 4 percent of the membership — the longer one is around, the more clout one has. Too many important women have been unwilling to hold on to their House seats long enough to be able to move up through the power structure.

Since 1976, some of America's most intelligent and forceful female politicians have given up safe seats to run for other offices or to do other things. Although their names remain well-known, none holds a position that even remotely approximates the national visibility of a member of Congress.

In 1976, Patsy T. Mink gave up her Hawaiian congressional seat to run for the Senate; she lost the Democratic primary, later was president of Americans for Democratic Action, served in Jimmy Carter's State Department and now is vice president of Women USA, a national organization.

That same year, Bella S. Abzug gave up her New York City seat to run for the Senate; after losing the Democratic primary to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, she unsuccessfully ran for mayor and for another House seat, and is now president of Women USA.

Barbara Jordan of Texas did not run for re-election in 1976. She has been teaching at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs of the University of Texas. She was mentioned for positions in the Carter administration, but nothing came of it.

Yvonne Brathwaite Burke left her Southern California seat in 1978 to run for state attorney general, although polls favored a "law and order" Republican. Burke was county supervisor of Los Angeles' 4th Dis-

trict and is now in private legal practice. In 1980, Elizabeth Holtzman, one of the House's most intelligent, hardworking members, gave up her New York seat to run for the Senate, winning the Democratic nomination but losing narrowly to Alphonse M. D'Amato in the general election. She is now Brooklyn district attorney.

Each may have had good reasons for leaving the House. Abzug, in the private, and Holtzman, lost by such small margins that were it not for the inability of New York liberals to get their act together, the state might have had two women senators.

Our point is not that women representatives should not seek higher office; they should if they think they have a good chance. What they should not do is jump at the first opportunity to leave the House.

At a time when many achievements of the women's movement are under attack from the new right, when the fight to approve the Equal Rights Amendment has ended its final stage, and when the feminization of pov-

erty is being accelerated by cuts in social spending, women need leaders to help turn the tide and reassert their rights as America's largest minority. Theirs is a national struggle, and an important part of it is being waged in Congress.

Given their sometimes feisty personalities, an explanation that these women are not tough enough for hardball politics is difficult to accept. Is it that women politicians are trying to do too much too soon? Is it the clubby atmosphere of the House that puts them off? The greatest work?

The women's movement can ill afford to lose some of the best of its congressional leaders because House work is regarded as dull or uninspiring.

Norma Acevedo Heine is vice president of Equity Research Corp., a nonprofit organization concerned with Hispanic and economic issues. Jorge Heine is a research associate at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Critical Western Misperception

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Underlying the great foreign policy argument, straining the Atlantic alliance and provoking top-level dogfights in Washington is the question of Western confidence. When the big issues are raised at all, they are ducked in fearful terms of the risk that any flexibility will create new opportunities for Soviet expansion.

Thus, when the State Department insists on soothing European allies, it is in concern lest too much U.S. pressure drive them toward neutrality and indulgence of the Russians. And when Defense Department and White House advisers insist on being tough with allies, it is in concern lest their qualms drag the United States into letting down its guard against Moscow.

Both attitudes rest on an unavowed sense of Western weakness. There is an element of crusading spirit among the hard-liners, as though Soviet Communism remained a magnetic dragon drawing unwary peoples around the world like helpless iron filings.

The argument of Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate at the United Nations, that friendly tyrants must be supported lest their collapse lead to unfriendly ones, is based less on amoral realpolitik than on this hidden fear that the free world has nothing better to offer.

There is an element of historic distress among backers of allied coordination. This distress reflects a hidden fear that disunity will enable a war-minded enemy to pick countries off one by one the way Hitler did at the start of World War II.

The tanks and missiles are counted as though battle were imminent and the hardware were already decisive.

All this neglects the factors in the power balance that are dominant in peacetime and help the chances for peace. It is true that the Russians have a mighty arsenal, but that is their only asset. The West seems deliberately to discount its own strengths.

Vietnam and Watergate, recession and lack of leadership have contributed to this feeling of dangerous weakness, although I am inclined to think that it comes from a deeper bewilderment as societies move into the third millennium and sense that change is coming, but without knowing how to direct it.

A clearer look at the world shows that Communist societies have even less capacity to deal with change. Moreover, everybody knows it now. That is the key lesson of Poland's travail, and it must be the inner terror of the Soviet leadership as it faces the problem of succession without a notion of how to dare reform.

According to the most credible reports, the Russians outside the biggest cities are literally hungry. Belief in Communism as the wave of the future has long since given way to belief in the status quo as the only means of avoiding the most devastating explosion.

There is no need to overlook economic and social troubles in the West to see that democratic societies, with all their faults, have succeeded where others failed and have a resilience beyond the dreams of totalitarians.

We argue about the best way to deal with inflation and unemployment and productivity and social justice, and we keep tinkering with one approach and another in the Western Countries. But we argue out loud and we

do keep trying, and improvements are made.

One cab driver doesn't make a world, but a Ghanaian named Vincent Austin who lives in Washington speaks for more people than many imagine. He is a graduate engineer. His desperate country needs his skills. He went home to try putting them to work, but he soon found constructive suggestions were taken as dangerous criticism. "I can't live in a country where I can't talk as a man," he told me. So he is driving a Washington cab. His story is typical of many countries. Freedom is not a handicap. It is the greatest strength.

The geopoliticians in Washington are worried lest any bucking in the East-West line confuse and undermine the democracies. The suggestion of a nuclear-free Europe, or Central Europe, is rejected on grounds that the Red Army and Asian-based Soviet missiles would cow Western Europe into accepting Soviet domination of its politics.

But technology has changed dramatically since Poland put the proposal a generation ago in hopes of loosening ties to Moscow. Why not look at the idea again, in a new version, with full awareness both of new defense options (offshore, for example) and of West Europe's achievements in the last 30 years compared to the East?

An initiative to halt the drift toward war in a nuclear world can only come from the West. It need not be so dramatic at the start, but it needs to be based on confidence that the West has far more to gain than to lose in taking the initiative for peace. European neutralism stems from failure to act with a sense of the West's real strength and lack of missiles.

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When the Right to Motherhood Is a Wrong

By Margot Joan Fromer

WASHINGTON — I once worked with a woman, quite a smart woman with a successful husband and plenty of money, who killed her 7-month-old son. One day he had been doing what infants sometimes do, screaming for hours. She tried everything to calm him — fed him, rocked him, sang to him. He screamed on, and so she smashed his head open with a hammer.

She was committed to a hospital for the criminally insane, where she spent less than a year talking about her feelings in group therapy and doing secretarial work for the nurses. She was discharged as no longer mentally ill, but she was.

Sometimes we ate lunch together, and once she told me what she had done. I was sympathetic about her "sickness." But I felt something else, less tender. It nagged at me that she was not punished for a crime. She got away with murder.

I was young when this happened and was in a prolonged "Anne Frank phase." Even as the Nazis cared her and her family off to the ovens, Anne Frank said she believed people were basically good. I thought that if abusive parents weren't so angry about the conditions of their lives, they wouldn't take out their frustration on their children; that if society treated them better, they would stop beating the children. What rot.

Not only does child abuse occur in all income groups and among all races, but it cannot be excused any more than one can excuse the armed robber who sticks a knife in your ribs on the street because he had a deprived childhood. Child abuse is a criminally violent act.

My Anne Frank phase lasted a long time, although in obstetric and pediatric nursing I was seeing and learning to walk. He wore a diaper at half-mast, a thin T-shirt and nothing else. It was winter, and I was cold in two sweaters. The

other child was about 2. When I invited her to sit on my lap, she snuggled into me affectionately. She soon squirmed out to go about her investigations.

The woman sat on the couch with her legs crossed, and the baby soon waddled in front of her. She calmly put her foot out and tripped him. He fell, bumped his head on a table, and began to cry. She remained impassive, making no move to comfort him. As I was trying to decide what to say in response to this event, her hand reached behind her, and quick as a flash she whipped out a leather belt. Like a snake uncoiling and striking, it lashed across the back of the 2-year-old, who was exploring the contents of my purse. The child screamed in pain and rage, and as a reflex I clutched her to me. The mother yanked the child out of my arms and warned me never to touch her again, her voice full of indignation as she told me to mind my own business.

I took the belt out of her hand because I didn't know what else to do, and she just looked defiantly at me and said she had more belts up-

stairs. She meant it. She will hurt those children again, and she will think nothing of it.

To the best of my knowledge, the state's child protective service did nothing to protect those children, and the one that was yet to be born, from this unceasing hell.

It is impossible for experiences like these to have no effect on one's beliefs. I cannot think of this woman, and the many others I visited during those two years, as being "only victims of circumstance." A crime of assault is just that, regardless of how assaultive persons come to reach the depths of depravity where they lash out at their own children. These parents, in addition to receiving whatever forms of mental rehabilitation are thought appropriate, must be punished for their crimes.

And I have even come to believe that involuntary sterilization is a justifiable punishment. The irresponsible exercise of a right, no matter how fundamental, gives society the right to revoke it.

The writer is author of "Ethical Issues in Health Care," a textbook. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Letters

Israel's Example

Concerning "Bottom-Up Aid Is Needed for Rural Africa" (JHT, Feb. 20-21): This technique was introduced with great success in the late 1950s and the 1960s, before the Arab League pressured black African nations into breaking ties with Israel. Although the loss of the Israeli teams is still lamented by lower echelon officials in the field, the rulers of these countries have other priorities.

At a time when Israel is increasingly beleaguered and isolated in the world community, it is perhaps worthwhile remembering how, when Israel was not ostracized, the spirit of the pioneers and their respect for manual labor saw to the heart of the problem of development and offered its experience to nations of good will.

RICHARD LANDES.

Wives and Wives

In reference to "Diplomats' Wives: Foreign Service or Servitude?" (JHT, Feb. 20-21): I would like to know the difference between a diplomat's wife and an executive's wife. My husband and I entertain my husband's clients and business associates in our home — like the diplomat's wife, with a couple of differences. We don't have the benefits of tax-free food, tax-free liquor, tax-free cars, paid servants and free housing.

For the past eight years we have lived in Dubai, The Hague, Cairo and now back in Europe. In the Middle East we stood in line for fresh meat on special days in the local markets. The diplomat's wife does not worry about minor things like that, because food is flown in from the United States.

Why should diplomats' wives receive salaries? For being married to a diplomat? That is crazy.

If the husband's job requires him to be in foreign countries, his salary plus benefits are established to compensate for it. This applies also to the diplomatic corps, and should be sufficient for his family. Nobody forces the wife to go with him. And by the way, who is supposed to pay that salary for diplomatic wives? The taxpayers, I'll bet. Well, good luck.

L.W. VONK.

Life in the Legion

Regarding Randy Lee's life in the Legion (JHT, Feb. 16): The article makes it sound as if a nice young American had been victimized by the French Foreign Legion. Would it have been easier for Randy's mother to get him out of the U.S. Army if he changed his mind after enlisting?

A. MONTELIUS.

Eybens, France.

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U.S. Banks Reduce Prime to 16% Amid Signs of Easing by the Fed

NEW YORK Several major U.S. banks reduced their prime lending rates Monday to 16 percent from 16 1/2 percent.

Chase Manhattan led the move to 16 percent early in the day, and Morgan Guaranty and First National Bank of Chicago followed. Other major banks are quoting primes of 16 1/2 percent. A smaller bank, United Missouri Bancshares, lowered its prime to 15 1/2 percent.

Also, Bankers Trust lowered its broker loan rate to 15 percent from 15 1/2 percent, and U.S. Trust sliced its rate 1/4 point to 14 1/2 percent. Broker loan rates at most major banks range between 15 percent and 15 1/2 percent.

Economists have said the Federal Reserve appears to be loosening its grip on money and credit, paving the way for declines in interest rates. That view gained momentum last Friday when the Fed announced a \$3-billion drop in the basic money supply, known as M-1, for the last week in February.

Because the money supply has dropped \$3.8 billion in the last six weeks, reversing most of the \$8.5-billion increase of the first two weeks of the year, analysts have concluded that the Fed may not need to be quite so restrictive in providing credit to the banking system.

But the money supply still exceeds the upper boundary of the Fed's 1982 growth target of 2 1/2 percent to 3 1/2 percent, suggesting that the Fed will not allow a sharp increase in credit.

Even so, Frank Mastrapasqua, an economist at Smith Barney Harris Upham, said in the March 5 issue of *Credit Market Comment* that the Fed is likely to show a "greater degree of tolerance" when the money supply begins growing outside its targets. He said that 5 1/2-percent growth for M-1 this year "would not necessarily violate the basic anti-inflation objective of slowing the rate of growth in money and credit."

Also pushing down interest rates, economists believe, is the expectation that business credit needs will decline because of the recession. But analysts say the decline in rates probably will last only as long as the economy is shrinking.

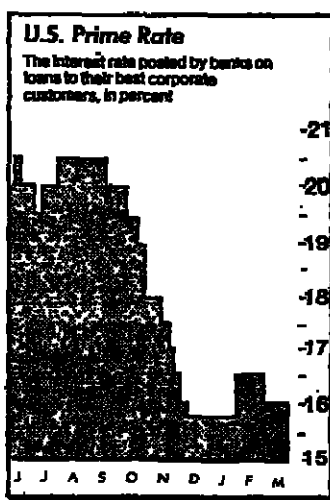
Recent declines in interest rates "can probably be extended prior to the turn from winter to spring" because of the weak economy, according to the March 5 *Weekly Credit Market Bulletin* of Merrill Lynch. The bulletin warned, however, that "while there may be some near-term relief of financial strains as business loans taper off, the conflict between mounting budgetary deficits and a resistant monetary policy will continue to be a major unsettling force in the financial markets for some time to come."

So far, analysts say, there has not been a significant drop in business demand for credit similar to the declines of past recessions. Business loans extended by large banks nationally fell \$149 million in the week ended Feb. 24, but the increase of \$3.4 billion since the start of the year is much larger than economists expected.

Despite the prime rate cuts, the dollar remained firm in foreign-exchange trading Monday. Dealers said traders expect that lower U.S. interest rates will be matched by lower rates in Europe, preserving the advantage of holding dollars.

In London, the dollar weakened early in the day but rallied to close little changed from Friday. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar ended at 2.3417, down from 2.3440 late Friday.

At midsession in New York, the dollar was rising against most other currencies. It advanced to 2.3445 marks from an opening of 2.3410.



Dow Below 800 at 22-Month Low

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average fell through the psychologically important 800 level Monday and ended the day at its lowest level in 22 months.

The industrial average dropped below 800 about 20 minutes before the market closed and finished with a loss of 11.89 points to 795.47, its lowest close since April 23, 1980, when it hit 789.25.

Price of Gold Extends Drop

PARIS — The price of gold slipped through another psychological barrier Monday, trading below \$325 an ounce in New York. The price recovered to \$328.50 in later trading but was still \$5.25 below Friday's close.

Gold closed in London at \$325.63, down \$16.62 from Friday's close. In Zurich, bullion closed at \$331.50 an ounce, off \$10 from late Friday. Gold prices have fallen about 10 percent in the past week and are at their lowest point since early September, 1979.

Other losers included Tandy, off 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Digital Equipment, 3 1/2 to 15 1/2; Honeywell, 2 1/2 to 7 1/2; Hewlett-Packard, 2 1/4 to 3 1/2; Storage Technology, 2 1/4 to 2 3/4; and Datapoint, 2 to 2 1/2.

Railroad, drug, chemical and aerospace stocks also showed steep losses. The decline in rail issues pushed the Dow Jones transportation index down by 8.46 points to 314.36.

Precious metal stocks were hard hit, reflecting sharply lower gold prices. Newmont dropped 1 1/2 to 30 1/2. Homestake 1 1/2 to 18 1/2. Hecla 1/2 to 7 1/2 and ASA two to 2 1/2.

Western Union, trading ex-dividend, fell 4 1/2 to 28. A judge recommended that the company refund \$74.6 million plus interest to international telex carriers.

In corporate news, Credit Immobilier, a Swiss investment company, reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that, with others, it has acquired about 3 million shares, or 34.9 percent, of AZL Resources. The Swiss company said the shares in the U.S. ranching and land-development company were acquired for investment with a view toward obtaining working control of AZL.

Credit Immobilier said 2.2 million of the shares were bought for \$35.6 million. The group also includes Maurice F. Strong, a Canadian citizen who is chairman and a director of AZL.

Todd Shipyard said it is exploring the possibility of buying one or more of Bethlehem Steel's ship-repair yards. Discussions have been exploratory and no understanding has been reached on the terms of any such acquisition, Todd said.

American Motors said it recently discontinued production of two of its Eagle model cars because of low demand.

Lockheed filed with the SEC for an offering of two million shares, underwritten by Goldman Sachs. Lockheed said proceeds will be used to reduce bank debt and to increase shareholder equity.

GM, Toyota Discuss Venture To Make Small Cars in U.S.

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The world's two largest automakers, General Motors and Toyota, are engaged in discussions aimed at jointly producing small cars in the United States, Toyota said Monday.

In a terse, three-sentence statement, the Japanese company confirmed that on March 1, Toyota President Eiji Toyoda and GM Chairman Roger B. Smith met privately in New York to discuss "the possibility" of a small-car production joint venture.

"The two companies have committed themselves to give further consideration to this possibility," the Toyota statement continued. "It is too early for any additional announcement." The statement was apparently prompted by a report of the meeting in the Nihon Keizai, Japan's leading economic newspaper.

If the talks led to some type of joint production effort, it would be the most significant of the international tie-ups between car producers that are becoming increasingly common. This announcement will send a tremor through the industry worldwide," said an executive for Nissan Motor.

For GM, a tie-up with Toyota would offer access to the Japanese company's small-car technology and manufacturing know-how,

which analysts in Tokyo say the U.S. company needs.

"GM has not been so successful yet with its small lines like the J-car," said Yukio Kobayashi, an analyst for Nomura Securities. "If GM had full confidence in its ability to develop small cars by itself, it would not have talked to Toyota."

For Toyota, a joint venture with GM would represent a comparatively low-risk means of starting to produce cars in the United States. A cooperative effort with GM might also help deflect any drive in the United States to further restrict Japanese auto imports.

Toyota, Japan's largest carmaker, has been actively interested in beginning production in the United States for more than a year. About six months ago, Toyota and Ford suspended months of inconclusive negotiations on a possible joint venture.

Three extensive studies for Toyota were recently completed, assessing the advantages and pitfalls of setting up production in the United States. In an interview in mid-February, Shoichiro Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor Sales, did not say what the general recommendation of the studies was, but he noted that they reached differing conclusions on several points.

Unlike Nissan, which is building a \$300-million plant near Nash-

ville, Tenn., to make light trucks, Toyota has been reluctant to start its own manufacturing facility in the United States. Its biggest concern is whether it can transplant its highly efficient manufacturing system to a different culture.

Toyota does have a small plant in Long Beach, Calif., for making truck beds. It began in 1972 and is part of the company's testing of the U.S. manufacturing climate. According to Shoichiro Toyoda, productivity at the California plant remains 30 percent below that of comparable operations in Japan.

"If we cannot succeed in California, then it is unlikely we can succeed elsewhere in the U.S.," said Mr. Toyoda, who is expected to become president of the combined company when Toyota's manufacturing and marketing arms merge in July.

Without "Big Risk"

"Joining with GM would give Toyota a way of going into the U.S. without making a big investment and taking a big risk," said Hisanichi Sawa, a director of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Ltd. of Japan.

Because of trade tension between Japan and the United States, the Japanese government has been encouraging companies in sensitive industries, such as au-



Eiji Toyoda

tos, to join in projects with U.S. concerns.

"If Toyota does link in some way with General Motors, we would welcome it as an important instance of industrial cooperation between companies from the two countries," said Yoshiyuki Nao, deputy director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's automobile division.

According to the Nihon Keizai, the tentative plan discussed earlier this month calls for annual production of 500,000 small cars annually, designed by Toyota and built in a GM plant that is currently idle. The newspaper said the plan was prepared by GM, and added that the first high-level contact between the two companies was in December.

Survey Suggests U.S. Slump Is Nearing Bottom

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. economic decline is slowing, according to the February survey of purchasing managers at large industrial companies.

In addition, according to the report, issued Sunday by the National Association of Purchasing Management, for the first time in seven years prices of goods the managers bought fell on average last month. Only 13 percent of the managers said prices were higher in February.

The survey shows that for the second month in a row the drop in production and employment was smaller than in the previous month. The decline in new orders was smaller for the third consecutive month.

"The downward plunge seems to have eased," the report said. "However, conditions in the industrial sector are still poor. The economy is still slowing down."

Economists cautioned that an economic recovery is still months away but said the survey is a further indication that the recession has reached, or is nearing, its low point.

These economists said high interest rates would hamper any strong recovery. In addition, most said that at the earliest a recovery will not begin until June.

"The basic message seems to be that the recession is bottoming out," Barry P. Bosworth, an economist with the Brookings Institute who was director of the Council on Wage and Price Controls during the Carter administration, said last Friday in an interview. "But that

doesn't mean that the recession is behind us, it's just not going to get worse."

While less convinced that the recession had reached its low, Otto Eckstein, chairman of Data Resources Inc., said: "The February numbers should convince people that we are not on the road to a depression."

"Trying for a Bottom"

Economists cautioned that the improvement in February could be exaggerated because last month followed a month in which bad weather severely hurt the economy. "The February figures are very difficult to read," said Donald Ratajczak, the director of an economic forecasting project at Georgia State University, who said that the weather in January distorted the numbers.

"I have the feeling that March is going to be a resumption of the downward trend, but it is moderating some, and we may be trying to reach for a bottom," Mr. Ratajczak added.

Last month, the purchasing association released its first composite index of the information it collects. The index uses a scale of zero to 100 to measure the economy's performance.

The February index was 39.4 percent, compared with 37.7 percent in January. The increase seems to support the view that the economic decline is at least slowing.

In its report, however, the purchasing association noted that the reading remains well below 50 percent, the level above which the economy is considered to be expanding.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

RCA Posts \$106-Million Loss on 'Selectavision'

NEW YORK — RCA lost \$106.8 million in 1981 on its "Selectavision" videotape system, the company said Monday in its annual report. RCA reported losses of \$55.5 million and \$21.4 million in 1980 and 1979 respectively on development of the system, which was introduced a year ago.

The company had hoped for retail sales of 200,000 players but sold about 65,000. Sales of video disks were stronger than anticipated, however, at more than 2 million albums, leading to an expansion of capacity from 2 million discs a year to 7 million.

RCA said it intends to cut capital expenditures "significantly." It gave no details. The company spent \$435.8 million last year.

Whittaker Drops Tender Offer for Brunswick

LOS ANGELES — Whittaker is terminating its tender offer for a 49-percent interest in Brunswick. Whittaker said Monday, citing its failure to prevent Brunswick from selling its Sherwood Medical Industries subsidiary to American Home Products last month.

Whittaker, in a brief statement, said it will return all Brunswick securities tendered to it as promptly as possible. Preventing the Sherwood sale had reportedly been one of the company's chief goals in the \$320-million acquisition attempt.

Continental Airlines Extends Loan to Dec. 31

LOS ANGELES — Continental Airlines' \$25-million working-capital loan has been renegotiated and extended from April 30 to Dec. 31. Continental President George A. Warde said Texas Air Corp. will provide a "partial guarantee" of the loan. Texas Air is the parent company of Texas International Airlines, which owns 50.8 percent of Continental's stock.

"With the agreement, Continental will be able to repay this obligation — our only significant near-term debt — on an orderly basis, out of the company's normal seasonal cash flows or the sale of certain assets," Mr. Warde said Sunday. Continental, which lost \$60.4 million in 1981, needed the extension to continue operating until it can negotiate with its major unions to try to save \$60 million.

2 Chicago S&Ls Are Given Assistance to Merge

WASHINGTON — Chicago's Morgan Park Federal Savings & Loan Association and Illinois Service Federal Savings & Loan Association have been given permission to merge, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced Monday.

"Limited appropriate assistance" to bring off the deal was provided by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., the bank board said.

Avon Merger May Not Be Judged Tax-Free

NEW YORK — Avon Products said Monday that its lawyers and those of Mallinckrodt Inc. may not be able to give an opinion stating that Avon's proposed \$710-million acquisition of Mallinckrodt would be tax-free for stockholders.

Avon shareholders approved Monday the issue of up to 14 million shares for the acquisition of Mallinckrodt. Mallinckrodt shareholders also voted Monday to approve the merger, subject to preservation of dissenting rights for a number of Mallinckrodt holders and the market price of Avon common.

Avon said the delivery of opinions that the merger would be tax-free was a condition to its completion.

Skandia Buys Avemco Stake for Investment

BETHESDA, Md. — Avemco Corp. said Monday that Skandia Insurance of Stockholm has acquired for investment 136,400 of its shares, or 5.4 percent, and intends to purchase up to 15 percent. Avemco said Skandia had received Swedish government approval for the purchases.

The company said Skandia may seek to buy the additional shares directly from Avemco, but no talks have been held. Avemco, an aviation insurance and finance company, said Skandia does not seek to change the company or its business or corporate structure.

Straight Dollar Eurobonds Firm on Cut in Prime Rate

LONDON — Straight dollar Eurobonds firmed as much as they point Monday, helped by the prime rate reductions to 16 percent from 16 1/2 percent by some major U.S. banks, dealers said.

Initially dollar straights had risen by up to 3/4 point in response to a \$3-billion decline in the U.S. money supply for the week that ended Feb. 24, but Monday's advance was largely due to professional short covering with only small retail interest noted, dealers added.

Dollar bonds convertible into stock were little changed as operators took the view that recessionary influences still dominated market sentiment, but any decline Monday in common stocks on Wall Street was likely to be limited following the encouraging money-supply statistics, dealers said.

Straight sterling bonds firmed as much as one point, ahead of the delivery Tuesday of the budget message and speculation that clearing banks are poised to reduce their base lending rates by almost one point, dealers added.

In New York, credit markets opened weaker Monday, partly reflecting profit-taking after Friday's gains, dealers said. Treasury bill yields moved higher and bond prices fell up to 3/4 point.

Meanwhile, Salomon Brothers said a \$125-million note offering for IBM Credit Corp., a subsidiary of IBM, was priced to yield 13.83 percent. Salomon Brothers is co-manager with First Boston Corp. The offering of three-year notes, extendible at maturity, carries a 13 1/4-percent coupon and is priced at 99.80. It will be offered Tuesday.

Congress Pressed To Let Treasury Start Bond Issues

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has urged Congress to quickly grant the Treasury new authority to issue long-term bonds.

The Treasury last month exhausted its authority to issue such bonds. Congressional and Wall Street sources have said the Treasury may be forced to delay a sale of 20-year bonds scheduled for late this month because of congressional resistance to allowing further borrowing.

In a letter to Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., a New York Republican, Mr. Regan said, "Unless Congress acts promptly to provide new bond authority, the Treasury will be required to meet all of its borrowing needs with shorter-term securities."

Mr. Regan also said that uncertainty in financial markets about the Treasury's borrowing program could raise the price it has to pay for funds.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 8, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.5035	4.884	199.28	42.78	0.303	—	5.45	39.15	35.54
Brussels (a)	23.25	78.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	30.42	5.96
Frankfurt	2.5035	4.884	—	—	—	—	5.472	12.28	29.7
London (b)	1.2825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Geneva	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Oslo	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Copenhagen	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Helsinki	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Reykjavik	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Lisbon	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Barcelona	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Seville	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Valencia	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Malaga	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Granada	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Sevilla	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
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Madrid	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
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Granada	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
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Malaga	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Granada	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Sevilla	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Barcelona	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Seville	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Valencia	1.2825	23.25	18.82	7.37	3.618	—	—	—	—
Malaga	1.2825	23.25</							

IMF Helping Romania With Reform Package

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund, active in the rescheduling negotiations between Western banks and Romania, has begun working with Bucharest on an economic reform plan, banking sources have reported.

Romania has told more than 200 Western banks that it wants to delay payment for up to six and a half years of more than \$3 billion in debt due this year and last. The country's total debt to Western banks is estimated at \$10 billion to \$11 billion.

A spokesman for the IMF declined to comment on its dealings with Romania, but banking sources said Friday that fund experts had met in Bucharest earlier this year with Romanian economic officials and were reviewing conditions for a new aid package.

The Romanian government last Monday, in a letter to its bank creditors, said that it would not make any further repayments of principal or interest until the banks signed a rescheduling agreement.

ment. The Romanians cited economic reverses, including a bad harvest and declining production.

Analysts say the banks' best hope of a satisfactory rescheduling agreement would be a resumption of IMF credit, which Romania could use to finance imports. The banks have refused since last year to provide additional credit for this purpose.

Romania, a member of the IMF since 1972, borrowed \$400 million from the agency last year out of a \$1.5-billion line of standby credit. Romania agreed as part of that credit package to reduce domestic spending and take other steps to make the country less dependent on imports.

Unhappy with the way Romania was carrying out the earlier agreement, the fund stopped disbursing fresh credits last November. It has been brought into the rescheduling discussions that have been under way for more than a month in New York and Frankfurt at the request of the Western banks.

Jan Vanous, an East European specialist at Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, said Romania probably will ask for up to \$1 billion of additional credit, mainly to pay suppliers in Western Europe and Japan. Mr. Vanous said suppliers from the United States did not have major credits outstanding.

Romania's total arrears for 1981 are estimated at \$1.2 billion, including about \$800 million of supplier credits.

Yugoslavia Shows Economic Gains

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Yugoslavia's financial situation has shown marked improvement, the International Monetary Fund said Monday.

The fund, in its Survey publication, said the deficit in Yugoslavia's current account last year narrowed to \$750 million, compared with a projected \$1.8 billion for the year and 1980's deficit of \$2.3 billion. The current account measures trade, such items as tourism and shipping and certain financial transfers.

One monetary source familiar with the Yugoslav effort said IMF economists and Western bankers had been amazed at what the nation had managed to accomplish in a short period.

The IMF has provided financial aid to Yugoslavia under a program that includes monitoring its progress to ensure that it meets economic-policy standards established by the fund.

Under the program for Yugoslavia this year, the IMF has set goals including a narrowing in the current account deficit to \$500 million and a slowing of inflation to 15 percent from 1981's 39 percent.

Japan Offers to Inject Funds, Technology Into EEC Nations

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan is ready to aid West European economies by investing money and sharing technology but has little room to compromise further on trade issues, the head of a special trade mission to Europe said Monday.

"Japan has to make efforts to revitalize the European economy," Masumi Esaki, Japan's special trade representative, told reporters.

Mr. Esaki departs Wednesday on a two-week trip aimed at reducing tension caused by Japan's huge trade surpluses, which last year totaled about \$10 billion with European Economic Community countries and \$18 billion with the United States.

Mr. Esaki, who was met by sharp criticism of Japanese trading practices on a similar trip to the United States two weeks ago, said Japan stands ready to join with Western Europe in efforts to develop markets elsewhere.

The Esaki delegation is scheduled to visit Belgium, West Germany, France and Britain on a trip that will be highlighted by talks with Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC's Executive Commission, and French President François Mitterrand, who is due to visit Tokyo April 14-18.

Mr. Esaki complained that West

Europeans and Americans did not sufficiently appreciate efforts already made by Japan to open its markets to more imports. Japan recently has speeded up scheduled tariff cuts under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, announced a 67-point package to relax customs regulations and other so-called non-tariff trade barriers and created an office to answer foreign complaints about trade practices.

He said that Japan, which has pledged to work out a further package of measures to reduce its trade surplus before the June meeting of heads of Western industrial nations in France, will begin to devise those moves after his return from his visit to Europe.

European diplomats in Tokyo said Mr. Esaki is likely to come under pressure from European governments for Japan to continue to restrict its car exports.

Saying that Japan has "relatively little elbow room to go further" on the trade issue, Mr. Esaki said that the United States and Japan, as the world's two top economic powers, must do all they can to prevent a schism in the West.

The Japanese official said Japan must do something to mollify its trading partners. "The wind against us is very strong," he said.

IMF Concedes Many Strict Loans Ineffective

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has acknowledged that loans with tough conditions that it made to poor countries in 1978 and 1979 fell short of the desired results "in a lot of cases."

But the IMF found that much of the performance difficulty was due to the impact of the major oil price increase during this period. In any

event, the IMF loans helped the borrowing countries defuse "potentially dangerous situations," IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosière said.

Mr. de Larosière made this report — the first one on how IMF-supported programs have actually worked out — in a speech to the French-American Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis. The text was released in Washington by the IMF.

The IMF has been pressed by the United States to tighten the "conditionality," or severity, of loans extended to member countries. At the last annual meeting in Washington, the United States said the IMF must be tougher, and Mr. de Larosière responded that strict conditionality was already being applied.

It consists of rigid, specific performance targets the countries agree to meet. "We don't expect 100-percent success," said an IMF official, "but if they don't meet the targets, they don't get the rest of the money."

The IMF survey covered 23 countries that made borrowings in 1978 and 1979 for three- to five-year terms and at interest rates of 4 to 6 percent. The countries involved included Turkey, Portugal, Panama, the Philippines, Kenya, Zaire and Sierra Leone.

Mr. de Larosière said the results showed:

- The targets for reduced current-account (trade and services) deficits were fully achieved in half the programs. There was improvement in two-thirds of the cases.
- Inflation targets were met in about half the programs.

• Production targets "in most cases moved along the lines envisaged."

The IMF said there were also collateral benefits in the way the borrowing countries adjusted their financial policies. For example, credit expansion was slowed in almost two-thirds of the cases; on average, money-supply growth slowed by more than 15 percent. In more than one-third of the instances, national budget expenditures were reduced by more than 2 percent of gross national product — and in a few cases by as much as 5 percent.

"External-debt policies were typically carried out in line with the program," Mr. de Larosière said. But in many, "it was not possible to prevent the emergence of an external-debt crisis where this had already been in the making for some years."

He said that one way of getting better results is to press the borrowing countries to move toward getting their economies in shape before a crisis develops. Improvement in IMF monitoring and more extensive use of technical assistance in the field have also been suggested.

Holmes à Court Raises Bid For ACC, Buys More Shares

Reuters

PERTH, Australia — Robert Holmes à Court has raised his takeover bid for the British media group Associated Communications Corp.

In an announcement Monday to the Perth Stock Exchange, Mr. Holmes à Court's company, the Bell Group, said it will pay 95 pence (about \$1.70) for each non-voting share in Lord Grade's former communications empire.

This is five pence above the offer made by rival suitor Heron Corp., which last week obtained a British Appeal Court ruling overturning the deal between Mr. Holmes à Court and ACC directors giving the West Australian businessman control of ACC. The court ruled that the company should be sold to the highest bidder.

Bell first offered 66 pence for non-voting stock and £3.20 for voting stock on Jan. 15 in a deal that valued the film and television company at £36.3 million. The new offer values ACC's 54.5 million non-voting shares at £51.55 million.

In Monday's statement, Bell said it had bought a further 825,000 non-voting shares last week on the London market at prices up to 95 pence, increasing its holding to 28.69 million shares or 52.86 percent of the total on issue. Bell had previously been offering 85 pence.

Mr. Holmes à Court was in Melbourne on Monday for an Australian Broadcasting Tribunal hearing into Bell's takeover bid of 265 million Australian dollars (about \$283 million) for Australia's largest media group, the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.

In London, advisers of Heron met with the director-general of the U.K. takeover panel to discuss Mr. Holmes à Court's latest bid, Michael Peterson of Barclays Mer-

Tanzania Devalues Shilling

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The government devalued the Tanzanian shilling 10 percent Monday to 9.28435 to the U.S. dollar and said the shilling will be pegged to a basket of currencies.

chant Bank, one of the advisers, said Monday.

He said they also discussed Mr. Holmes à Court's purchase of 925,000 non-voting ACC shares. Under the takeover code, such acquisitions have to be announced immediately.

Mr. Peterson said it was unclear whether the latest offer is unconditional. He said Heron's advisers asked for clarification of the bid from the director-general of the takeover panel, John Hignett.

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Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain				United States			
BTR		American Stores		4th Quar.		1980	
Year	1981	1980	1980	Revenue	1,880	Revenue	1,720
Revenue	637.5	509.8	509.8	Profits	28.52	Profits	15.72
Profits	57.1	43.2	43.2	Per Share	2.54	Per Share	1.60
Per Share	0.237	0.177	0.177	Year	1981	1980	1980
Japan		Nippon Denso		Revenue	7,100	Revenue	6,420
Year	1981	1980	1980	Profits	52.3	Profits	40.23
Revenue	403,850	536,470	536,470	Per Share	5.42	Per Share	4.11
Profits	25,250	26,120	26,120	Year	1981	1980	1980
Per Share	69.13	70.44	70.44	Revenue	874.5	Revenue	828.0
Netherlands		Heineken		Profits	38.6	Profits	32.5
Year	1981	1980	1980	Per Share	0.81	Per Share	0.71
Revenue	2,610	2,220	2,220	9 months	1981	9 months	1980
Profits	120.4	83.1	83.1	Revenue	2,400	Revenue	2,550
Per Share	8.33	5.75	5.75	Profits	129.1	Profits	112.4
				Per Share	2.74	Per Share	2.42

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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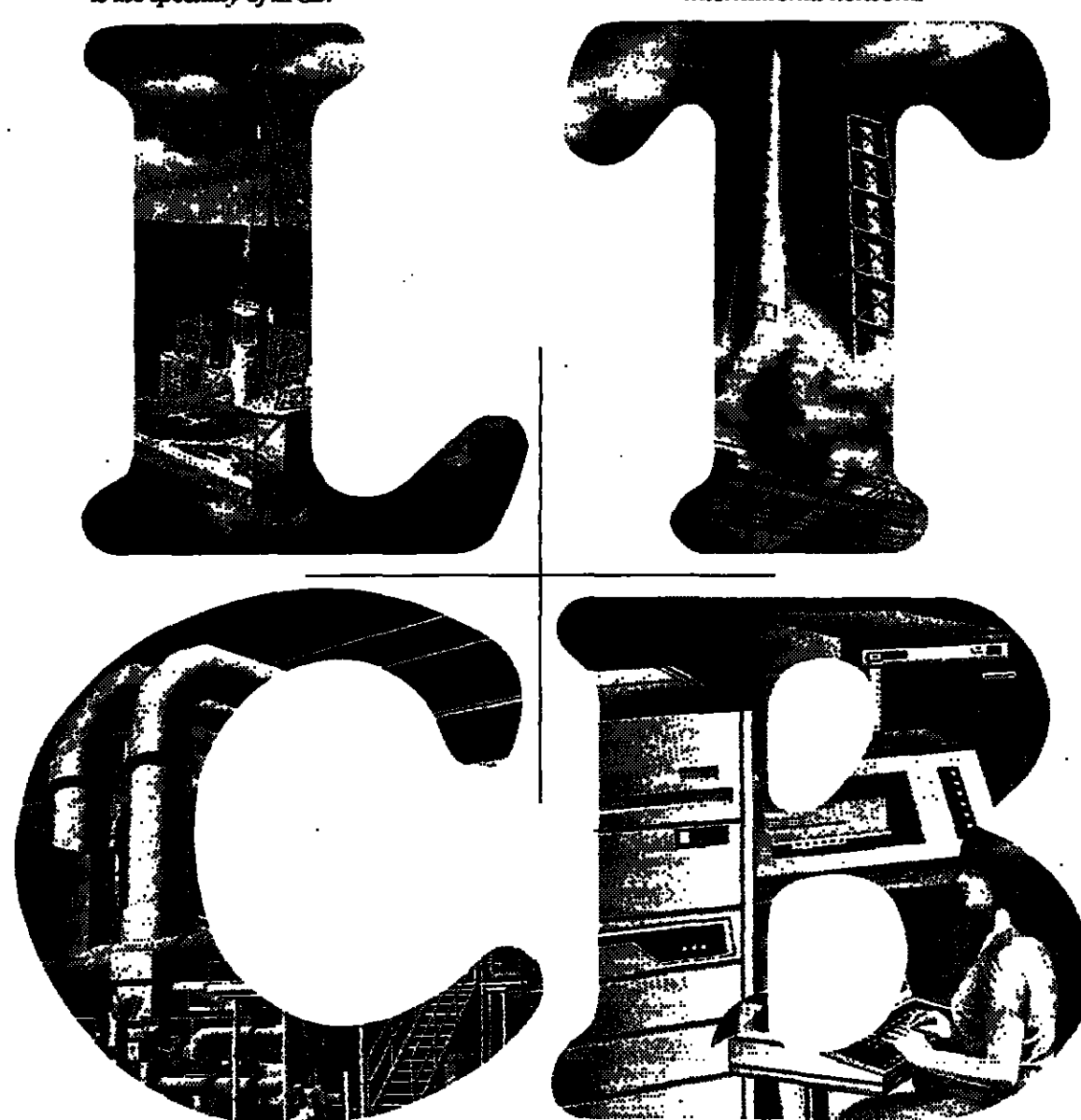
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Running Back Walker, the NFL and the U.S. Constitution

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An American citizen named Herschel Walker is being deprived of his right to earn a living here, and by people who say, essentially, that they're doing him a favor.

Walker is a sophomore at the University of Georgia, and an extraordinary college football player. He might like to seek his fortune as a professional football player. But he cannot, unless he sues the National Football League, which has a monopoly on U.S. professional football. Walker says he is considering the suit — which could be costly and long.

The NFL has a rule against allowing any player whose college class has not graduated to attempt to enter their hallowed ranks. Walker, then, would have to stay on campus for two more years before he would be eligible to be drafted by an NFL team.

NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle has said that the league "adheres to its rules because we've been urged to do so by those who would be hurt most without them [the colleges]."

Sanctimonious and Self-Serving

On the surface, it seems that Rozelle is the greatest benefactor of the student-athlete since Cecil Rhodes. That is not the case, and the Walker situation illustrates the NFL's sanctimonious, self-serving and hypocritical position. Not only is the stance un-American, it's un-football.

"Our society," wrote the late Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, "is built upon the premise that it exists only to do the fullest individual achievement of which each of its members is capable."

And sport, we are often told by its spokesmen, is supposed to mirror that.

In his two years at Georgia, Walker, the swift, muscular 6-foot-2, 220-pound running back, has gained 3,741 yards, scored 37 touchdowns and led his team — not a particularly remarkable one without him — to two post-season bowl games and a No. 1 national ranking; twice he has made first-team consensus All-American.

He has made All-American as a track sprinter, too, the only collegian to earn all-American honors in two sports in his freshman year.

Pro football scouts and coaches have described his play as "awesome," and "unbelievable."

Good Company

"Herschel Walker and [the Houston Oilers'] Earl Campbell are the only two backs I've ever seen who could have gone directly from high school into the pros," said Gil Brandt, the Dallas Cowboys' head of personnel development.

Walker, who it is generally agreed would stand to make literally millions of dollars, has said it is "unfair" to restrain a man "from making a living when he sees fit, not when somebody else decides he's old enough. I think I'm mature enough to play in the NFL right now, but I don't have the option."

Why not? The NFL has a sweet relationship with the colleges, which provide a minor-league system for the pros. That saves the pros costly player development expenses (in baseball, for example, each major league team

spends a minimum of \$1.5 million per year on developing players).

In return, the NFL keeps its hands off the collegians — until their eligibility runs out. That is of great benefit to the colleges, which reap a tremendous amount of money from their football programs — including bowl game revenues, television contracts and alumni donations. It is historical fact that alumni become more generous to the school when there is a good football team than when there is a good chemistry department.

So Georgia revels in Walker. And so does the Southeastern Conference, which gains because of the fame — and television revenue they share — with Walker playing their teams.

The argument by coach Vince Dooley of Georgia that Walker should stay in school is that, if the pro eligibility rule were changed, "very, very few underclassmen would make it in the NFL, and if you consider the number who would throw away their educations to try, you'd realize it would be bad for most."

The eligibility rules of the National Basketball Association were challenged — and defeated — by Spencer Haywood, in a landmark case in 1971. And there has been anything but an influx of college students trying out for the NBA before their college eligibility is up. The players are aware of how stiff the competition is.

It is reasonable to assume that the same would be true of football players. But the rule is not designed for the individual athletes, anyway. If the NFL were so concerned about athletes' getting college educations, why do they allow them to play without first attaining degrees?

In a survey taken of entering NFL players, from 1960 through 1980, 65 percent left college without a degree.

Strictly Personal

The reason is that a significant number were majoring in eligibility maintenance. That is, they take just enough easy classes in just enough limited hours to keep up their so-called academic standing in order to stay on the football team. But not enough to graduate. (Walker, a B student majoring in criminology, is apparently not in that category.)

College officials also contend that, if football players were allowed to turn pro before their college eligibility is up, agents, like swarms of vermin, would descend on these poor, callow, beefy souls and sell them on glorious tales of professional football.

If Walker does not wish to stay in college — surely as much a personal decision as going to college — why shouldn't he be allowed to do it and go on to earn a living in the profession in which he is so eminently qualified? If he were a lawyer and had equivalent credentials, he'd be sitting on the Supreme Court.

If Walker decides to challenge the eligibility rule, he will be running into formidable opposition.

Against him would be the college establishment and the professional football establishment — and the NFL players association, which assumedly would look to preserve jobs from newcomers for its membership, might be against him.

In fact, if Walker decides to seek his civil liberties as a citizen and as a football player, perhaps all he has going for him is the Constitution of the United States.



Herschel Walker
... I don't have the option.

Field Set for NCAA Tourney

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Instead of waiting by the telephone, as they did in the old days, the top college basketball coaches waited in front of television sets Sunday.

They had to sit through the commercials, with everyone else, to learn the final selections and pairings of the 48 teams that will compete for a spot in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's championship game in New Orleans March 20.

"Like the Emmys," said Lou Carnesecca, the St. John's coach. "It's getting to be more and more of a production."

Realities

What they learned was that in an era in which competitive balance is emphasized over geographical priorities, some top teams have to travel farther than they would like.

Of the four highest-seeded teams — North Carolina, Virginia, De Paul and Georgetown — only

North Carolina (27-2) will open the tournament close to home.

After a first-round bye, North Carolina will play in the East regional at Charlotte, N.C., following its victory over Virginia Sunday in the Atlantic Coast Conference championship game.

Virginia (29-3) was sent to the Midwest regional, and will play at Indianapolis.

De Paul (26-1), the top-seeded team in the Midwest regional, will open in the second round at Dallas.

But the odd team out among the top four is Georgetown, which won the Big East tournament and the conference's first automatic berth.

The Hoyas (26-6), who have tied a school record for victories in a season and who won their three Big East tournament games by an average of more than 15 points, will spend at least one weekend in Utah.

Georgetown will play a second-round game at Logan in the West regional and will play at Provo if

they advance to the regional semifinals.

With 31 of the 48 teams from the Eastern half of the country, some of them had to be sent west. "It was a question of balance," said Dave Gavitt, the head of the NCAA's Division I men's basketball committee and the commissioner of the Big East Conference. "Georgetown gives that region that same kind of balance the two ACC schools give the East and Midwest."

John Thompson, the Georgetown coach, did not complain about the decision.

"There is no easy path to New Orleans," was his remark, relayed by a university spokesman. "So it doesn't really matter what region you're in."

But lower-seeded teams will have the luxury of playing near home.

Missouri (26-3), seeded second in the Midwest, could advance to the regional semifinal at St. Louis. Tulsa (24-5), which won the National Invitation Tournament last year, was seeded third in the Midwest region.

After a first-round bye, the Hurricanes' second-round game will be played at Oral Roberts University in Tulsa.

Alabama-Birmingham (23-5), which was seeded fourth in the Midwest, could advance to the regional semifinal at its home floor in Birmingham.

The Blazers only too aware of the advantages of playing tournament games at home, since they were eliminated in the Midwest semifinal last year when they lost to Indiana, the eventual national champion, at Bloomington, Ind.

Last year, when Virginia, De Paul, Louisiana State and Oregon State were top seeded, there was no need for any of them to travel far. The year before, De Paul was sent to the west, where the Blue Demons lost in the second round to UCLA.

The irony of Georgetown's trip west is that Villanova (22-7) and St. John's (20-8), which were beaten easily by the Hoyas in the Big East tournament, will both play at Nassau Coliseum in Uniondale, L.I., a 30-minute drive from the St. John's campus.

Boston College (19-9), the fourth Big East team in the tournament, will open in the Midwest regional game at Dallas.

Local Stop

"We can just take a bus, and we're there," said Carnesecca of St. John's.

In the last six years, the Redmen have played tournament games against Indiana at South Bend, Ind., Duke at Raleigh, N.C., and Purdue at West Lafayette, Ind.

"Just think where we went," Carnesecca said. "Indiana, Purdue, Oral Roberts, Carolina, right? And now, the bus ride."

"How much is it? Seventy-five cents?"

When Carnesecca did not hear anything by telephone by 5 p.m. Sunday, he thought the Redmen would not receive a spot.

"I sweated this out," he said.

The Big Ten and Atlantic Coast conferences will also send four teams each.

Minnesota (22-5), the Big Ten champion, was seeded second in the Midwest.

There was a three-way tie for second place between Iowa (20-7), Indiana (19-9) and Ohio State (21-9); the Hawkeyes were seeded sixth in the West, the Hoosiers fifth in the Midwest and the Buckeyes eighth in the East.

North Carolina State (22-9) and Wake Forest (20-8), the losers in the ACC semifinals, were both seeded seventh.

The Wolfpack will play in the Midwest, and the Deacons will play in the East.

Iowa (24-8), which won the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference championship, did not receive a bid. The conference, in its first year, did not have an automatic bid, and the Gaels were not included in the 20-at-large spots.

In 1981, Bradley (21-10), Nevada-Las Vegas (19-9) and San Diego State (20-8) are in the NIT.

"Actually," Gavitt said, "we don't have the best 48. But we're closer to having the best 48 than in recent history."

"We didn't get many upset winners in postseason tournaments at all."

Going One-on-One, Time Has an Edge on Laker Center Abdul-Jabbar

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After more than 12 seasons as perhaps the most productive player in the National Basketball Association, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar could view players-of-the-week honors as somewhat trivial.

After all, he has been named the league's most valuable player for six seasons.

But one morning last week, while in his Manhattan hotel room, he was told he had been selected for the weekly award, covering the period of Feb. 22 to 28. He greeted the news with a long pause.

Finally he said, "I was?"

In four games that week, Abdul-Jabbar had averaged 30.3 points and 10.3 rebounds. In two games he had been directly responsible for a Los Angeles Laker victory,

scoring 27 points in the second half against Philadelphia and hitting the last-second hook shot that beat Cleveland.

"He had a normal week," Pat Riley, the young Laker coach, said with a smile. "At least in regard to the expectations people have had of him. It's been what they have wanted to see all the time."

But Abdul-Jabbar, who will 35 on April 16, has rarely met such expectations this season: lamels, even minor ones, have been few.

After he strained a tendon in a foot and missed six games during December — all of which the team won — there were reports that perhaps he could not play effectively any more, that he was too old.

Minutes before his return on Jan. 3, he stood in the locker room at the Forum in Los Angeles and spoke to a television interviewer. When the camera lights were

dimmed, he gave the man a final thought.

"I did this interview to show people around here I'm not dead," he said. "Rumors of my demise are greatly overstated."

Yet weeks later, the Lakers were playing only 500 basketball. Tension was growing among the players with every game.

After a road loss to Golden State, Michael Cooper, a guard, criticized Riley for having relied too much on Abdul-Jabbar during the final minutes. That time, Abdul-Jabbar did not deliver.

A few days later, Riley, who has seen Abdul-Jabbar from the vantage points of teammate, opponent, broadcaster and coach during the last 13 years, assessed his play. "When I look out on the court," he said, "I don't just see a guy who's been in the league for several years. He has been a definitive player, one who set standards by which others are judged. He's always had that pressure, and he's handled it with style."

Riley paused, reflecting that time had accomplished what few men had been able to do: Stop Abdul-Jabbar.

"It's happened to all the greats over the years," he said. "They have their games change on them a bit. But it's in his mind — he's a proud athlete — that everything is the same. He expects to produce every night. It's just that some nights it's not there."

As the team traveled east to face Washington and Boston, the coach and player met. They decided that Abdul-Jabbar would concentrate on defense, ruling the inside by blocking shots, pulling down rebounds and making the outlet passes to start fast breaks.

"Pat wanted me to deal with what the team needed from me," said the center. "He didn't say anything I wasn't aware of, but sometimes talking helps clear the air."

"On this type of team, the way we are playing, we run. And in the running game I'm a secondary component. So he wanted me to get boards and play good, intimidating D. That opens up good opportunities for us to run."

If Abdul-Jabbar is the secondary component in the Lakers' running game, Ervin (Magic) Johnson is the primary. Against Washington, however, Johnson was injured and it was determined that he could not play against the Cel-

tics. The result was predictable: Abdul-Jabbar was no longer secondary to the Lakers' success. In Boston, he scored 35 points to lead a victory.

But as he sat in his hotel room, Abdul-Jabbar was thinking of other things.

"Now that I'm at the end of my career, and there are other things in my life that are just as important to me, I start to make more of those things and a little less of basketball," he said.

"Sometimes you're mentally not there. You're just not with it. He recalled a time in late December when he was able to spend time with his son, Amir, who is 14 years old. "That was fun, interesting," he said. "All that and more. We learned new things from each other every day."

"I really wasn't thinking about basketball too much. And coming back from the foot injury, I just wasn't able to contribute."

He scored 26 points and accounted for 16 rebounds in his first game back, but the team lost to Seattle. "I played pretty well, I

thought," he said. "But we lost, so people said that maybe they played better without Kareem. That was that. It was the story."

"Nobody wanted to even consider anything else." It was not the first time he experienced a mental void, he said, "but this time it got a lot of attention."

And it was not the first time he had perceived that the end of his career was near. "I've done it intellectually," he said. "But I think it's the physical things that make you feel alarmed. I haven't physically deteriorated to the point where I'm alarmed on the court. There aren't things I can't do — yet."

"But anybody in my position in professional sports is facing the law of diminishing returns. Eventually, it catches up to you."

But for now there is still basketball. He is averaging 23.5 points and 9.3 rebounds per game, and is talking about playing two more seasons before he retires.

"It's hard to say because I'm still pretty much at the top of my game," he said. "But quite obviously it's going to be sooner rather than later."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				PACIFIC DIVISION			
Atlantic Division				Los Angeles			
Boston	44	13	.774	Seattle	34	36	.486
Philadelphia	42	15	.737	Golden State	34	36	.486
New York	38	19	.667	Phoenix	33	37	.472
Washington	38	19	.667	Portland	31	39	.442
New Jersey	38	19	.667	San Diego	28	42	.400
Central Division				SEASIDE'S RESULTS			
Atlanta	42	17	.712	Boston 102, New York 100 (Porter 26, McCall 21)			
Indiana	39	20	.661	Philadelphia 119, Los Angeles 113 (Toney 44, Ervin 20)			
Chicago	38	21	.646	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
San Antonio	38	21	.646	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Dallas	38	21	.646	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
WESTERN CONFERENCE				SEASIDE'S RESULTS			
Midwest Division				Boston 102, New York 100 (Porter 26, McCall 21)			
San Antonio	38	21	.646	Philadelphia 119, Los Angeles 113 (Toney 44, Ervin 20)			
Houston	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Denver	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Kansas City	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Dallas	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Southwest Division				Boston 102, New York 100 (Porter 26, McCall 21)			
San Antonio	38	21	.646	Philadelphia 119, Los Angeles 113 (Toney 44, Ervin 20)			
Houston	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Denver	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Kansas City	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			
Dallas	37	22	.625	San Antonio 104, Dallas 100 (Knox 24, Davis 28)			

Pairings Are Set For Quarterfinals Of '82 Davis Cup

NEW YORK — Quarterfinal pairings in the 1982 Davis Cup were determined with the completion of Sunday's first-round play.

The quarterfinals, scheduled for July 11, will see Australia against Chile, New Zealand against Italy, Czechoslovakia against France and Sweden against the United States.

The United States completed a 4-1 triumph over India Sunday as John McEnroe defeated Ramesh Krishnan, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0. Vijay Amritraj prevented a sweep by upsetting Eliot Teltscher, 7-5, 6-3. Sweden crushed the Soviet Union, 4-1, after a split of final-day singles.

Peter McNamara and Mark Edmondson won singles matches as Australia ousted Mexico, 3-2, Sunday. Training, 2-1, after Saturday's doubles.

McEnroe squared things with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-0 victory over Francisco Maciel before Edmondson downed Raul Ramirez, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2. Chile and Italy, meanwhile, completed 4-1 victories over Romania and Britain, respectively, and Czechoslovakia polished off West Germany, 5-0.

John Henry Is Winner Of Santa Anita Event

ARCADIA, Calif. — John Henry, the 1981 horse of the year, won Sunday's Santa Anita Handicap on a disqualification after losing by a nose to Parnati. Stewards determined that Parnati, under the left-handed whip of jockey Laffie Pincus, had drifted out and caused interference in the home stretch.

It was John Henry's second victory in the 14-mile event, run in 1:59, two-fifths of a second off the record set by Affirmed in 1979. Affirmed carried 128 pounds; under jockey Bill Shoemaker, John Henry carried 130 pounds Sunday, and Parnati 126. John Henry's earnings now total a record \$3,341,610.

Nicklaus Leads by 1 Stroke

ORLANDO, Fla. — Jack Nicklaus shot a 4-under-par 67 Sunday to take a one-stroke lead over Ray Floyd (66-204) after the third round of the Bay Hill golf tournament. South African Denis Watson was third at 206. The tournament had been plagued by foul weather, and a thunderstorm forced a four-hour delay Sunday, when both the third and final rounds were to have been played. The event, has been extended through Monday.

Jansovec Beats Hamika

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Mima Jansovec of Yugoslavia broke West German Sylvia Hamika's service three times Sunday and recorded a 6-2, 7-6 victory in the finals of a women's professional tennis tournament here. Jansovec broke Hamika's first two serves of the match; they traded breaks in the second before Jansovec won a 7-4 breaker.



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and the Knicks' Bill Cartwright both came up empty for a moment during a game last week in New York.

NHL Standings

WALE CONFERENCE				CAMPELLA CONFERENCE							
Pacific Division				North Division							
	W	L	GP Pts	Albuquerque	25	17	19	222	345	77	
NY Islanders	44	14	7	536 <td>San Jose</td> <td>38</td> <td>27</td> <td>13<th>292</th><th>382</th><th>64</th></td>	San Jose	38	27	13 <th>292</th> <th>382</th> <th>64</th>	292	382	64
Philadelphia	42	17	7	523 <td>Los Angeles</td> <td>38</td> <td>32</td> <td>4</td> <th>343</th> <th>357</th> <th>60</th>	Los Angeles	38	32	4	343	357	60
NY Rangers	31	24	14	338 <td>Toronto</td> <td>37</td> <td>34</td> <td>16<th>329</th><th>371</th><th>58</th></td>	Toronto	37	34	16 <th>329</th> <th>371</th> <th>58</th>	329	371	58
Pittsburgh	30	26	14	329 <td>Winnipeg</td> <td>16</td> <td>38</td> <td>12<th>233</th><th>297</th><th>48</th></td>	Winnipeg	16	38	12 <th>233</th> <th>297</th> <th>48</th>	233	297	48
Washington	28	34	9	286 <td>250<td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	250 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
Atlantic Division				Seaside Division							
Montreal	38	12	17	510	191	70					
Quebec	37	12	9	501	228	81					
Buffalo	33	24	14	523	213	88					
St. Louis	38	24	10	504	208	82					
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